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WHOLE NO. 1776.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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ervation. Terms reasonable. For par-
ticulars, address "X" this office.

1775-1m

POSSIBILITIES OF KONA COFFEE.

Able Treatise by an Experienced
Coffee Grower.

THE NECESSITY FOR MACHINERY.

Methods in Use in Ceylon—Kona Coff-
fee Should Lead the World.
Superiority of Coffee Grown at
High Elevation—Pulping Machines.

and careful supervision of all the works
form the clearing to the harvesting of
the crops. This includes the formation of
nurseries from carefully selected
seed, good and thorough clearing, pro-
per sized holes, subsequently filled in,
honestly, with the best surface soil, and
above all planted out with healthy vig-
orous plants or stumps of a suitable
size, with a due regard to their top
roots and in the proper season. In
addition to the above works, there still
remains one of the most important
operations connected with a coffee
plantation, which has to be conducted
annually, viz: the handling and pruning
of the trees. The latter may be
said to be an art, which can be best
acquired by practical illustrations in
the field, from a man who has mastered
the business and is qualified to give
instructions.

There is far more importance at-
tached to this work than some planters
imagine; for on the care and knowl-
edge bestowed on this operation all
their future crops depend, and to a
great extent the final success of their
enterprise.

There is one way, and only one, in
which a coffee crop should be harvested,
and afterwards treated, in order to
produce the highest grade of mar-
ketable coffee; and that is after the
methods practiced in Ceylon, as also
from other countries from whence
hitherto exported from Honolulu.

As the time is just approaching,
when the product from the large area
under cultivation, throughout the
group, will require a mode of prepara-
tion totally different to that practised
in the past in order to place it on the
market in such shape as to create a
demand, I trust you will allow me a
little space in your valuable columns
to say a few words on coffee culture,
and give a brief description of the
methods employed in Ceylon, in the
handling and curing of crops.

It is gratifying to know that a gen-
tlemen of Mr. Waibel's experience has
paid a visit to Honolulu and expressed
himself freely on the manner in which
coffee should be treated before it can
compete with other coffees on the open
market. The planters in Kona, in par-
ticular, should not only feel elated
over his remarks on the bean from that
section; but should also feel grateful
to him for his valuable suggestions,
which, if acted upon, will in a great
measure enhance the value of their
product.

There can be no question that Kona
coffee has earned a reputation for it-
self abroad; purely from its quality in
the cup, but as Mr. Waibel says, the
demand is only on a limited scale, the
article being principally called for by
parties who have visited the Islands.

It is likewise true that the superi-
ority of the bean is due to local and
climatic conditions; for the coffee tree,
that is, Coffee Arabica, is the same all
the world over, the varieties having
been produced by the difference of the
elevation, soil, climate and latitude in
the countries in which coffee is to be
found today.

The districts of Puna, Olaa and Ha-
maka may produce a bean which will
equal that of Kona when the product
is classed on its technical merits; but
the experience of other countries has
elicited two facts, viz: that upland coffee
is superior to that grown at lower
altitudes and that soils which are
more or less interspersed with boulders
or rocks in some form invariably pro-
duce a fine sample of coffee.

It must be remembered, however, in
this connection, that climate, more
particularly as regards rainfall and
temperature, play an important factor,
not only in the size and shape of the
beans, but also in the yield of the trees.

The far-famed Mocha, the finest coffee
in the world, was raised and culti-
vated, not as might be inferred in Mo-
cha, in the province of Yemen at an
elevation estimated at 5000 feet above
sea level, and in a hot dry climate,
with a sandy soil abounding in rocks.
Whatever may be the condition of a
district in which coffee is cultivated,
as to the nature of the soil, climate,
etc., in order to insure success and pro-
duce a sample of coffee known in
Ceylon as "Plantation," two things are
necessary: thorough cultivation and
the proper handling and curing of
crops, by the aid of modern machinery
in charge of men of practical experi-
ence.

The term "Plantation," as applied to
Ceylon coffees in distinction to native,
was known to the trade to mean coffee
which had been systematically and
scientifically cultivated by intelligent
managers trained to their business.
The parchment being subsequently
treated in Colombo, in large mills fitted
up with all the necessary and modern
appliances in the way of machinery.
"Plantation Ceylon," therefore, com-
manded a high price in the London
markets, from the fact of its consisting
of a large, bold and well developed
bean, uniform in appearance and well
cured.

If the coffee planters in these Islands
are desirous of raising the standard of
their coffee to that of Ceylon, and there
is no reason why they should not do so,
but to attain that end the following are
absolutely necessary:

A careful selection of a suitable
locality. Thorough and systematic cul-
tivation. The proper handling and cur-
ing of the crops.

The first item is still unknown quantity,
so to speak, for until results from
the fields in the various districts have
been obtained, it is impossible for any-
one to say which location is the most
desirable or the one likely to prove the
most productive. Moreover, it by no
means follows, because a certain location
produces fine health-looking coffee,
that the adjoining or adjacent lands
will do likewise.

By thorough and systematic cultivation
is not only meant to imply, the
total eradication of all weeds by regular
monthly weedings; but an intelligent

should be proceeded with as little de-
lay as possible. The parchment hav-
ing been allowed to drain to get rid
of all surplus water, is now spread out
in the sun over a large surface, and
constantly turned with light wooden
rakes. The drying process must be
gradual at first, and care should be
taken not to expose the parchment too
long for the first two days to the direct
heat of the sun, otherwise it will split
and expose the bean before it is bleached
and spoil its appearance when hulled.

From three to five days though rough
drying, according to the duration of sun-
shine, will be sufficient to render the
parchment dry enough for string, to
wait the final opera- on of peeling.

The drying ground may consist of
"barber cues" or creviced surfaces,
or merely the ground levelled off and
coir matting spread over the space;
or trays may be employed which
possess the advantage of being easily and
quickly handled in the event of sudden
showers. Whichever system is adopted,
shed accommodation must be provided
in which to store the parchment in
case of rain; for when once it has
been partially dried it must never be
allowed to get wet.

In all stages, while handling parch-
ment, whether temporarily housed
during inclement weather, or stored
for shipment, or further treatment, the
greatest care must be taken not to allow
it to become overheated, or musty;
for this reason it is advisable to turn it
over from time to time with the hands,
or by the use of light wooden
rakes.

Before parchment is in a fit state for
peeling, it should be again exposed to
the sun and thoroughly dried for a
number of days. How long this should
be it is difficult to say, for it depends
on the heat of the sun and the sample
of the parchment. The bean, however,
should be hard and brittle and should
always be peeled while warm.

In the Colombs mills, where the heat
from the sun would average 110 deg. F.
in the shade, it was customary to
spread the parchment on the "barba-
ques" previous to pulling, for three to
five days, according to the condition of
the samples received from the various
plantations. The whole process of dry-
ing may be conducted by artificial
means, in a machine called a "dryer,"
which of course performs the work in
a much shorter space of time. Such ma-
chines, however, capable of treating coffee
on a large scale, are costly and re-
quire careful and skillful handling;
moreover, it is conceded by most au-
thorities that no process can equal that
of drying in the sun, in the countries
where the coffee is produced. In such
localities, where the weather cannot be
depended upon, or where there is not
sufficient sun heat, the artificial process
will have to be adopted; but this does
not apply to the district of Kona.

The final operation of grading the
coffee is rapidly and automatically ac-
complished by running the cleaned coffee
through a "separator." This divides
the bean according to size into several
grades of coffee, removes all dirt and
malformed beans, and separates the
"pea-beans," the most valuable coffee
in the sample.

In Ceylon and other countries where
coffee is scientifically treated, there is
still another operation to which the
bean is subjected before being put up
for shipment. The various grades as
they come from the "separator" are
spread out on long, narrow tables and
are then carefully sorted by hand by
women, who pick out any broken or
defective beans not operated upon by
the separator.

This completes the whole process,
and the coffee is now not only in the
best possible marketable shape, but
also in perfect condition for storing,
which is adopted in some countries and
known as "curing," as in Java, produc-
ing what is called "Old Government
Java."

I will now offer a few suggestions in
regard to the construction or pulping
house, mill etc.

The former should consist of three
stories, the cisterns, the pulper floor
and the cherry loft. The dimensions
must be regulated by the size and area
of the plantation.

The cisterns should be at least three
number—although four is better—
two receiving or fermenting cisterns
and one for washing purposes. This
is necessary even in cases where a
"washer" is employed, to provide
means for handling parchment in the
event of continued wet weather during
drying operations. In such cases the
washed parchment must be kept in the
large cistern, with a constant small
stream of water running through the
coffee. In locations where water is
scarce this can be pumped back for
further use.

The capacity of the cisterns must
also be regulated by the area under
cultivation, by the largest amount of
cherry likely to be picked in one day.
Roughly speaking, one cubic foot of
cistern accommodation should repre-
sent one "box" of cherry.

The cisterns can be made of either
wood or cement; the former is prefer-
able in some cases.

The mill can be erected on any plan,
and of material to suit the require-
ments of the plantation.

It should consist of not less than
three stories, machinery and bugging
room on first floor, and the upper portions
etc., the floors of which should be con-
structed of battens on top of the joists,
spaced at 1 1/2 to 2 inches apart, and
covered with wire gauze or coir matting.
The joists should be left open at
both ends of the building, in order to
permit a current of air to circulate under
the floor and through the parch-
ment.

The dimensions of the building will
depend upon the crops likely to be har-
vested; but for a plantation of from

TOTAL SUGAR CROPS OF THE WORLD.

Comparative Statement by Willett & Gray, Showing Pro-
duction Up to June 25, 1896.

In Willett & Gray's Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal of June 25th
the following review of the sugar crops of the world is given, which will be
read with interest by the sugar producers of this country:

"In the following table we have aimed to include the entire sugar produc-
tion of all the countries of the world, including those crops which have hitherto
been ignored in statistics, but which have grown to amount in total to
some 250,000 tons. These figures include local consumption of home production
wherever known, and will be corrected weekly with latest information."

Willett & Gray's estimates of cane sugar crops, June 25, 1896:

	1895-6	1894-5	1893-4	1892-3
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United States (Beets 30,000 '95-6, 20,- 000 '94-5)	260,000	337,000	295,000	250,000
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NO ODORS FROM THEIR PAPER.

Paraffine Paint Co. Give Points
on Cold Storage.

MUST LOOK FOR OTHER CAUSES.

Their Product Used by Largest
Chicago Firm — Charges Made
Were Absurd — No Coal Tar
to be Found in the Paper.

MR. EDITOR:—We hand you here with letters referring to an article in your issue of May 29th, in regard to the paper used for insulation at the refrigerating plant operated by the Hawaiian Electric Light Company. As the article reflects on the value of this paper for that purpose, and also has a tendency to discredit it generally, as well as other products manufactured by the Paraffine Paint Company, we respectfully request that you give them the same publicity as the article referred to above.

Very Respectfully yours,
W. G. IRWIN & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Paraffine Paint Co.,
Hawaiian Islands.
Honolulu, July 10, 1896.

Mr. Editor:—By last "Australia" we were favored with a copy of your valued paper of issue of May 29th. In it is contained an article, in which the paper used for insulating the cold storage rooms of the new refrigerating plant in Honolulu was subjected to adverse criticism, and charged with being the cause of tainting the meat and spoiling the butter stored in these rooms.

As this paper was manufactured by this company, we naturally feel that a reply is due. The charges made by the professors, and the manager of the Metropolitan Company, are so absurd to persons familiar with cold storage, that were they made in any city of the United States possessing a cold storage plant, they would not be noticed.

They state that owing to the presence of coal tar and creosote in the Insulating Paper, an odor is imparted to the meat, and a resulting taste, objectionable to the consumer, is produced. In the manufacture of P. & B. Paper, the Insulating Paper used, no coal tar, creosote, or like material is employed, consequently none can be present or evolved. A thousand tons of the material used by us for coating and saturating our Insulating Paper, even if subjected to a chemical analysis, would not produce an ounce of coal tar or a gill of creosote.

The paper is odorless and impermeable. It will not absorb odors, neither will it give off any. It being the only paper manufactured that possesses these qualities, it is universally used in the construction of cold storage plants, refrigerator cars, ice houses and other buildings, where the normal temperature is the desideratum, in the United States.

The eastern house of this Company sells over 150 million square feet of this paper each year, while in the west we sell over five million square feet. Of the latter, about one million square feet are used for drying raisins. A large percentage of the paper sold is used for refrigeration. In 1895 the New York Central Railroad Company alone used over three million square feet of three P. & B. Building Paper in the construction of its new refrigerator car system.

This paper is not a new thing. It has been on the market for nearly twelve years, and now has a position in refrigeration from which it cannot be displaced. It was awarded a gold medal at the Columbian Exposition, Chicago, in 1893, and also at the Midwinter Fair, San Francisco, in 1894.

Outside of the United States it is well known. By the steamer "Alameda," which will be in your port a few days after the receipt of this letter, we are shipping 300,000 square feet to be used in a cold storage plant about to be erected at Brisbane, Queensland. This shipment brings our total sales in the Colonies during the last six years to over 2,000,000 square feet.

If the products stored in the cold storage rooms are tainted or spoiled, the causes must be outside of the Insulating Paper, and may be one of the following:

1st.—The meat may be stored in the room before the animal heat has entirely left the carcass, and consequently have soured. The Western Meat Co., at South San Francisco, lost a large percentage of its first month's product through this cause.

2nd.—The temperature of the rooms may be kept too low, so causing a freezing of the exterior, and preventing the chilling of the entire carcass.

3rd.—These cold storage rooms may be built on filled or swampy ground which gives off odors, which are readily absorbed by fresh killed meat and butter.

4th.—General inexperience in the manipulation of the plant, which can only be corrected by studying the peculiarities of the humid climate of Honolulu. It may be that in order to successfully store beef and butter in the Islands the modification of the processes used in the United States and other countries will have to be adopted.

We are, yours truly,
PARAFFINE PAINT CO.

By S. C. Irvin, Manager,
San Francisco, July 15, 1896.

Paraffine Paint Co., 116 Battery st., San Francisco, Cal.

Gentlemen:—Having read an article in the Pacific Commercial Advertiser published at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, May 29th, 1896, referring to the meats in the refrigerator of the Metropolitan Meat Company having a bad smell and taste, the cause of which is attributed to the so-called tar paper used in the construction of the walls,

and learning from you that the only kind of paper used was P. & B. Insulating Paper, I feel justified in making a few remarks in reply to the statements contained in that article.

For the past ten or twelve years I have made a study of abattoir, packing house and cold storage construction, and for several years devoted my entire services to the requirements of Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.

The statement made by Mr. Waller as to the disastrous results of using tar paper in one of the cold storage rooms of Swift & Co., about ten years ago is correct, and it was for that very reason that they have used P. & B. Insulating Paper exclusively for insulating purposes ever since, experiments made by them having shown that P. & B. was waterproof, inodorous and absolutely free from tar, and that it was among the very best non-heat-conducting materials. It is purchased by them in carload lots of about 400 rolls at a time in order to assure an adequate supply on hand all the time.

At the time of my leaving Chicago to take charge of the construction of the buildings of the Western Meat Co., in California, of which Mr. G. F. Swift of Chicago is President, upwards of 700 of Swift & Co.'s dressed beef refrigerator cars, which were being built by the Michigan Peninsula Car Co. of Detroit, Michigan, were insulated with your paper, together with some 300 cold storage dressed beef distributing houses. I can safely say that I have had experience with several million square feet of your paper in connection with cold storage business, and would not use any other.

Conditions may be different at Honolulu from what they are in the United States as to the manner of slaughtering cattle, but the custom here is, after slaughtering and dressing the beef, to allow the carcasses to hang in the open air from one to two hours in the extreme heat of summer, and in winter time as long as possible the same day they are killed, providing the air does not freeze them. They are then run into the refrigerator and kept at a temperature of from 38 to 45 degrees Fahrenheit, and allowed to remain until shipped away or otherwise disposed of.

All refrigerated meat should be kept 48 hours in the cooler before being taken out for consumption, and fresh killed meat should not under any circumstances be placed in the same compartment with that killed on previous days. After 48 hours it can be placed in the refrigerator and kept at a temperature of from 38 to 45 degrees Fahrenheit, and allowed to remain until shipped away or otherwise disposed of.

Discharged 164; viz: 67 Hawaiians (49 males, 18 females), 4 Chinese, 15 Japanese and 78 of other nationalities.

Deaths 16; viz: 7 Hawaiian males, 4 Japanese and 5 of other nationalities.

The causes of death were as follows: Cancer of Stomach 1, Cerebral Haemorrhage 1, Congestion of Lungs 1, Dysentery 2, Empyema 1, Intermittent Fever 1, Meningitis 1, Pericardial Effusion 1, Peritonitis 1, Phthisis pulmonalis 1, Pyaemia 1, Sarcoma of Bladder 1, Syphilis 1, Typhoid Fever 1. Of the above 3 died within 10 and 4 within 48 hours of admission.

The highest number of indoor patients was 87, lowest 67, daily average 74. Number of prescriptions 488. There have been 9 major and 17 minor operations and 4 post-mortem examinations.

The number of patients treated in the Hospital has been 411; viz: January 140, February 136, March 135.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL IN GOOD CONDITION.

Regular Semi-Annual Meeting
of Trustees.

COTTAGE FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Physicians and Surgeon's Reports
Showing Working of Institution,
Committees Appointed to Look
into Certain Proposed Changes.

The regular semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Queen's Hospital was held in the Chamber of Commerce hall Saturday morning with James I. Dowsett in the chair and twelve members of the Board present. The following letters from the physician and surgeon, respectively, were read:

Honolulu, March 31, 1896.

To the Trustees of the Queen's Hos-

pital:

Gentlemen:—We have the honor to submit the following report for the quarter ending March 31, 1896.

The number of patients at present in the Hospital is 75; viz: 46 Hawaiians (37 males, 9 females), 1 Chinese, 9 Japanese and 19 of other nationalities; 26 paying.

The number of admissions during the quarter was 183; viz: 87 Hawaiians (67 males, 20 females), 5 Chinese, 21 Japanese and 70 of other nationalities.

Discharged 164; viz: 67 Hawaiians (49 males, 18 females), 4 Chinese, 15 Japanese and 78 of other nationalities.

Deaths 16; viz: 7 Hawaiian males, 4 Japanese and 5 of other nationalities.

The causes of death were as follows: Cancer of Stomach 1, Cerebral Haemorrhage 1, Congestion of Lungs 1, Dysentery 2, Empyema 1, Intermittent Fever 1, Meningitis 1, Pericardial Effusion 1, Peritonitis 1, Phthisis pulmonalis 1, Pyaemia 1, Sarcoma of Bladder 1, Syphilis 1, Typhoid Fever 1. Of the above 3 died within 10 and 4 within 48 hours of admission.

The highest number of indoor patients was 87, lowest 67, daily average 74. Number of prescriptions 488. There have been 9 major and 17 minor operations and 4 post-mortem examinations.

The number of patients treated in the Hospital has been 411; viz: January 140, February 136, March 135.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. B. COOPER, M.D.,
House Physician.

C. B. WOOD, M.D.,
Home Surgeon.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. B. COOPER, M.D.,
House Physician.

C. B. WOOD, M.D.,
Home Surgeon.

To the Hon. Board of Trustees of the Queen's Hospital:

Gentlemen:—We would respectfully submit the following report for the quarter ending June 30th, 1896.

The number of patients at present in the hospital is 66; viz: 36 Hawaiians (26 males and 10 females), 1 Chinese, 10 Japanese and 19 of other nationalities; 27 paying.

The number of admissions during the quarter was 158; viz: 76 Hawaiians (56 males and 20 females), 5 Chinese, 23 Japanese and 54 of other nationalities.

Discharged 154; viz: 80 Hawaiians (64 males and 16 females), 4 Chinese, 20 Japanese and 50 of other nationalities.

Deaths 13; viz: 6 Hawaiians (3 males and 3 females), 1 Chinese, 2 Japanese and 4 other nationalities.

The causes of death were as follows: Pericarditis 1, Endocarditis 1, Pneumonia 2, Uraemia 2, Chronic Nephritis 1, Dropsey 1, Phthisis Pulmonalis 4, Typhoid Fever 1, Septicemia 1. Of the above, 1 died within one hour, and 4 within four days of admission.

The highest number of indoor patients was 84, the lowest number was 66.

Daily average 77, number of prescriptions 481.

There have been 14 major and 22 minor operations, and 3 post-mortem examinations.

The number of patients treated has been 393, viz: April 128, May 141, June 124.

CHAS. B. COOPER, M.D.,
House Physician.

F. R. DAY, M.D.,
Surgeon.

The reports of the various officers showed the hospital in very good circumstances.

Drs. G. P. Andrews, J. T. Wayson and H. V. Murray were placed on the honorary medical staff of the hospital.

The executive committee was instructed to inquire into the matter of revision of the charter of the hospital to conform with the present changed form of government.

Messrs. J. B. Atherton, C. Bolte and J. Enz were appointed a committee to revise the rates at present charged transient patients.

The executive committee was entrusted with the work of procuring estimates on the cost of a cottage suitable for the accommodation of convalescents alone.

Resolutions of regret and condolence were adopted in relation to the death of J. T. Waterhouse, a member of the Board of Trustees.

Messrs. J. H. Paty, treasurer; F. A. Schaefer, secretary and M. P. Robinson, auditor, were re-elected to serve during the ensuing year. The executive committee has for its members Messrs. A. S. Cleghorn, M. P. Robinson, J. H. Paty, F. E. Bishop and F. A. Schaefer; and the visiting committee for the coming quarter, Messrs. G. W. Smith, J. I. Dowsett and C. P. Iauke.

Drs. Cooper and Wood were re-elected visiting physician and surgeon respectively.

Pink Pills are put up in glass vials,

both outside wrapper and vial bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." These pills are sold by the Hollister Drug Co., the Hobron Drug Co. and all dealers in medicine.

The Island of Java, though it is but a small speck on the map, is about 800 miles long and 200 miles wide. There is in operation now about 1,500 miles of railway, most of which is owned by the Government. There are 23,000,000 of inhabitants on the island.



EDISON'S LATEST DISCOVERY.

After weeks of persistent effort, inventor Thomas A. Edison has produced an unusually powerful X-ray, which enables him to see through flesh by means of the fluoroscope, and does away with the delay in photographing, which has been before necessary.

HONOLULU CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY

W. W. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

Carriage Builder

AND REPAIRER.

All orders from the other Islands in the Carriage Building, Trimming and Painting Line will meet with prompt attention.

P. O. BOX 321.

128 AND 130 FORT ST.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1896—

S. S. Kinau,

CLARKE, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a.m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makena the same day; Makahinae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVES HONOLULU.

*Will call at Pohokiki, Puna, on trips marked.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a.m., touching at Lapahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day; Makena, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVES AT HONOLULU.

Will call at Pohokiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip Tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. Claudine,

CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p.m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hana and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p.m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

March Term, 1896.

James J. Byrne

John Allen, Henry Allen, Henry Rhodes and W. H. Lambert, partners under the name of the Port Angeles Red Cedar Shingle and Lumber Company, Defendants, and A. Feek, Garnishee.

Before Judd, C. J., and Frear, J.

A garnishee who took, without objection, in the trial court such steps as amounted in effect to a defense of the defendant and who took exception "for himself and the defendant," will be considered in this Court to have acted under the authority of the statute which provides that he "upon his desire, shall be admitted to defend his principal."

A Circuit Judge, who has heard a case, jury waived, in term, may render judgment in vacation, under our practice. It is not error for a Circuit Court to proceed with the trial and render judgment pending exceptions to a ruling made in the course of the proceedings; nor for the judge who has heard the case, jury waived, to render judgment at the same time he decides the case; nor for the clerk to enter judgment four days after it was rendered, no bill of exceptions having been presented.

A new trial is ordered unless the plaintiff retains a certain amount held to have been erroneously allowed.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY FREAR, J.

After the ruling of the trial court that the garnishment must hold as against the receiver (see decision on former bill of exceptions in this case) the Court (a different Judge presiding) heard the plaintiff and garnishee, jury having been waived, and rendered judgment against the defendants and garnishee for \$738.29, and \$73.83 interest, and for costs. The defendants were in default and the receiver made no further contest in the trial court. The garnishee took various exceptions to the final judgment and now brings them here.

Plaintiff's counsel contends that the garnishee could not properly take these exceptions, for the reason that they relate to matters which concern only the plaintiff and the defendants, the garnishee being interested only in the question of the jurisdiction of the court over the subject matter and over the defendants, and over the question of the amount owing by him at the time of the garnishment. We need not consider what the general law is in this respect elsewhere, for our statute relating to garnishment (Comp. Laws, p. 280) expressly provides that the garnishee, "upon his desire, shall be admitted to defend his principal," and, although there appears to have been no formal request by the garnishee for permission to defend his principals, or order by the court granting such permission, yet he appears to have taken, in fact, and without objection, such steps as amounted in effect to a defense of his principals, and it is stated in the bill of exceptions that the exceptions were taken by the garnishee "for himself and the defendants." We think it must, at this stage of the case be considered that he was acting for the defendants under the authority of the statute, as well as for himself.

These exceptions to the final judgment will be considered in order. Among them are several similar to those taken to the earlier ruling and brought here by the receiver and the garnishee. (See former decision.) The garnishee took these to the final judgment for fear that the bill embodying the exceptions to the earlier ruling might be dismissed on the ground that that ruling was interlocutory. This court entertained that bill of exceptions without considering its propriety, no objection having been made thereto. And without now considering whether the earlier ruling was interlocutory or final, or what the proper practice is in such cases, we may remark that that ruling appears to have been regarded both by the trial judge and by the parties as final as to the question of preference as between the receiver and the plaintiff, and perhaps also as to the receiver's right to further appear and contest the validity or amount of the plaintiff's claim itself; at least the receiver took no further part in the case in the trial court, and appears to have relied on the first bill of exceptions entirely. The questions raised by these exceptions have already been considered with the conclusion that a new trial should be had upon this phase of the case, and the reasons for so holding need not be restated here.

An exception was taken to the rendering of judgment in vacation, there being no stipulation that it might be rendered then. The case was heard, jury waived, in term, and, although the prevailing rule elsewhere may be that in such cases the judgment must be rendered in term, yet we understand it to be otherwise by practice in some jurisdictions as well as by statute in others. It certainly has been the practice here for many years for courts to render in vacation judgments in cases heard, jury waived, in term. So far as we are aware, the validity of such judgments has never hitherto been questioned here, and we feel obliged to hold that this practice has settled the rule.

There was no error in proceeding with the trial or in rendering judgment pending the first bill of exceptions, or in rendering judgment at the same time the decision was made, or in the entry of judgment by the clerk four days later, no bill of exceptions having been presented. This course is authorized and the rights of all parties protected by our practice and the provisions of the statute. (Sects. 74-78, Ch. 57, Laws of 1892.) See also *Herblay v. Norris*, 9 Haw., 121.

Exception was taken to the allowance of the item "19½ days' work for horses, \$78.00," the contention being that this was a mistake for "19½ hours' work for horses, \$7.80." It seems that this work was done at \$4 a day of ten hours, and it would therefore be very easy to make the mistake of copying "19½ days,"

\$78.00" for "19½ hours, \$7.80." The evidence adduced for the defendants upon this item support their contention for "hours," for their account kept concurrently with that of the plaintiff contains an item, "Cr. by 19½ hours with team \$7.80." But as this is not so much a question of the comparative weight of evidence adduced on the two sides as a question of whether the evidence on the plaintiff's side alone is sufficient to support this contention, let us consider that evidence alone. This evidence must be taken as a whole. It is not sufficient if part of it taken by itself would support his case, if the effect of that part is overcome by other parts. The plaintiff testified that his bills were made from his ledger, into which a friend copied the items, some from slips of paper, others from the day books, and that he (plaintiff) thought the item of 19½ hours was a mistake and that the correct item is 19½ days as in the ledger. It thus appears that plaintiff's testimony is not definite as to what is the fact, but is merely what he thinks over a year after the work was done and that this opinion is based on what a third person, a friend, had copied into the ledger. The best evidence is the plaintiff's own slips of paper and day books from which the third party copied into the ledger. The item appears in one of the day books as "19½ hours work horses." That this is the item from which the copy in the ledger of "19½ days work with horses" was made, is clear from its date, its position with respect to other items, and the absence of any other item from which the copy could have been made. And the item was inserted in an earlier bill presented by him to the defendants in Washington, "19½ hours' work on road for Horses." It may be added that the accounts appear to have been loosely kept and that, as found by the trial judge, there were a number of mistakes in plaintiff's bill. On the whole we think the evidence such as to indicate a mistake of the facts or of the nature of the evidence on the part of the trial court rather than that the opinion was against the weight of the evidence, and that a new trial should be had unless the plaintiff remits \$70.20 and a proportionate amount of interest.

Exceptions were also taken to the allowance of the item of \$185.96 for teaming, and to the refusal to allow a credit of \$54.70 claimed to have been paid to the plaintiff's attorney in Washington, and to the refusal to allow credits amounting to \$28.64 and debits amounting to \$21.26, dated after the appointment of the receiver. The facts as they appear are such that it is difficult if not impossible to say with much assurance of correctness exactly what should or should not be allowed in respect of these items and after careful consideration we are unable to say from these facts that the trial court erred.

A new trial should be had on the issue relating to plaintiff's status upon which a new trial has already been ordered on the first bill of exceptions; if the decision upon that issue shall be for the receiver, the judgment rendered for the plaintiff should be vacated; but if for the plaintiff, then a new trial should be had upon all the issues unless plaintiff remits \$70.20 and interest thereon.

A. S. Hartwell for plaintiff; L. A. Dickey for garnishee.

Honolulu, June 25, 1896.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

March Term, 1896.

James J. Byrne

John Allen, Henry Allen, Henry Rhodes and W. H. Lambert, partners under the name of the Port Angeles Red Cedar Shingle and Lumber Company, Defendants, and A. Feek, Garnishee.

Before Judd, C. J., and Circuit Judge Perry in place of Whiting, J. disqualified.

Where a creditor of a company over whose property a receiver has been appointed by a foreign court, has obtained an attachment here of a debt owing to such company and the receiver intervenes, the attachment will be sustained in preference to the claim of the receiver, if the creditor is a domestic creditor; otherwise, if he is a resident of the state in which the receiver was appointed and is bound by the orders of its court.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY FREAR, J.

The plaintiff sued the defendants, who were partners in the State of Washington, for work and labor done and goods sold and delivered, and a debt owing to the defendants by a person temporarily in these islands. Service was made on one of the defendants also temporarily here but no appearance was made by or for them. The garnishee suggested that the debt was owing to a third person, one John Martin, who was therupon cited by the court. Martin appeared by attorney and set up among other things that he was, by appointment of a court in the State of Washington, receiver of all of defendants' property, that the debt sued on was contracted in that State, that plaintiff and all the defendants were residents of that State that said appointment had been recognized by the plaintiff and was binding on him and would be enforced against him by the courts of that State, and prayed that, as the rights of no Hawaiian citizens were involved, the receiver might be recognized by comity and the plaintiff remitted to his remedy in the State of Washington. The plaintiff then in effect denied that he had recognized the appointment of the receiver and alleged among other things that he was domiciled in these islands.

The court, jury having been waived, ruled that "the garnishee must hold and the funds in the garnishee's hands be held to abide the final action in the case."

To this ruling exceptions were taken by the receiver and the garnishee.

The basis for this conclusion by the trial court was that inasmuch as the appointment of the receiver did not operate as an absolute assignment to him of the defendants' assets, his claim could not be preferred to the claim of one who had already obtained an attachment. It seems to us that an essential issue was overlooked.

In general, a receiver appointed in one jurisdiction is not entitled as of right to recognition in other jurisdictions, but he may be recognized by comity, and whether he should or should not be recognized in any particular case depends upon the circumstances of that case. Where, as in this case, a creditor of a company over whose property a receiver has been appointed by a foreign court has obtained an attachment here of a debt owing to such company and the receiver intervenes, the rule is established that if the creditor is a domestic creditor his claim will be preferred to that of the receiver, for he is not subject to the foreign jurisdiction and it is the duty of a court to protect its own people first; but the rule is otherwise if the creditor is a resident of the state in which the receiver was appointed, and is bound by the orders of its court, for to prefer his claim would be an act of unfrankness and not of comity. *Bagby v. Atl. Miss. & Oh. R. Co.*, 86 Pa. St. 291; *Gillman v. Ketcham*, 84 Wis. 60; *Bank v. McLeod*, 28 Oh. St. 174. See also *Bowdware v. Davis*, 90 Ala. 207 (9 L. R. A. 601); *Catlin v. Wilcox & Co.*, 123 Ind. 477; and note to *Long v. Forrest*, 23 L. R. A. 33 (150 Pa. St. 413). We cannot now state precisely the law applicable to the facts of this case, for we do not know fully what the facts will be found by the trial judge to be. We merely state sufficient to show that there was a material issue between the parties which the trial court failed to consider. A new trial is granted upon this issue.

A. S. Hartwell for plaintiff; L. A. Dickey for receiver and garnishee.

Honolulu, June 25, 1896.

ROBBERY AT KULA, MAUI.

Chinaman Loses \$500 in Gold and Silver Coin.

Aftermath of the Fourth—Portuguese Attack Chinese—Personal Notes.

MAUI, July 11.—During the night of July 2 a daring robbery took place at the store of Young Hop Chan, of Wailuku, Kula. Young Hop was absent that night in Kahului, looking after some freight, and his clerk slept on the counter, guarding the treasure box beneath. At a very late hour three burglars quietly entered by the rear door. One of them blew out the light that was burning, and the other two, as if familiar with the premises, walked in the darkness behind the counter and "abstracted" the box which contained about \$500 in silver and gold coin. The clerk, being paralyzed with fright, neither moved nor made a sound. The cool belonging to the establishment has been arrested on suspicion. Young Hop, or Young Nap, as he is often called, runs the store for Hoffschlaeger & Co. of Honolulu. He was formerly in the employ of Judge Putnam of the United States Consular Office in Honolulu.

"Pal" Sylva was arrested by Sheriff Andrews for selling liquor on the race track during the Fourth.

In spite of the fact that it rained till 9 a. m. on the morning of the Fourth, and drizzled now and then afterward, and that the half mile track was covered with water, not a horse fell, and the races at Kahului were much enjoyed by a large concourse of people.

One of the amusing incidents of the day was furnished by an antiquated mule which was feeding on the campus in the center of the race course. The applause from the grand stand attracted his attention and he sat up like a dog and calmly gazed around for several minutes, as if wondering at the luck of Billy C.

The dance in Bailey's hall on the night of the 3d was a grand success. The music was better and the attendance larger than at any party during the year. The guitar solos by Billy Sea of the Hawaiian Circus Co. were highly appreciated.

William Hay of Paia, who is at present in Scotland, writes that he has introduced the domino game of forty-two (learned by him at Haiku) into the land of the thistle.

William Beckwith of Oahu College is visiting his relatives in Makawao.

Mrs. L. A. Thurston of Honolulu is at Mrs. H. G. Alexander's, of Makawao.

Mrs. F. L. Stoltz of Honolulu is at her mountain house, "Idlewild," Olinda.

Mr. Husted, the San Francisco directory man, has been traversing Wailuku and Makawao in search of information.

Engineer S. E. Taylor of Hamakua

pokio plantation exploded about twenty-five pounds of powder in an anvil during the Fourth.

The Chinaman recently accused by a Japanese as having set the fire in the Paia cane, and whose case was nolle prossed for want of sufficient evidence, has turned the tables and now accuses the Japanese of the same crime—a tit-for-tat episode.

During Thursday, the 9th, a Chinaman at Konaoulu, Kula, was severely beaten by two Portuguese. He had three ribs broken and was severely bitten about the thighs by the Portuguese dog. The Portuguese make a serious counter charge against the Celestials—an assault upon a girl belonging to the family.

Weather—Most delightful.

STILL ALIVE.

Joseph Marsden Bobs Up Serene-

ly in the Rainy City of Hilo.

Joseph Marsden, Commissioner of Agriculture, arrived in Hilo on Thursday, July 2d, at about 4 o'clock. He walked all the way from Honokaa and encountered mongooses and other funny creatures on the way. The soles of his

shoes were very much worn, but he carried the same bright smile and was still able to make a dime disappear up his sleeve, only to come out the same way. It is his intention to remain in Hilo about a week longer, making it a point to visit the Olao coffee plantations during this time. He is much pleased with the way he is being treated in Hilo, and may, on this account, make a longer stay.

AFTERWARDS.

When you've married Maud Muller and settled down.

All of her folks live with you in town;

When you've duly endorsed her papa's note,

And loaned Brother Johnny your Sunday coat;

When the brand-new trousers you

haven't paid for

Have been altered for bloomers for mother-in-law,

Don't blame matrimony; there's nothing wrong,

For surely it's a grand, sweet song.

Chorus—

A grand, sweet song,

A grand, sweet song.

Hark to the wedding bells, ding dong,

Hark to the wedding bells, ding dong,

Hurrah for the words of the thoughtful gent,

And his song of genuine sentiment.

When you go for a fish on a dear fried's yacht,

And manage to hook a fat jack pot,

And fill your bins with liquid bait,

And are borne back home in royal state,

And Maud, who's waiting there all the time,

Just rolls up her sleeves and speaks not in rhyme;

Don't blame matrimony; there's nothing wrong;

Indeed, indeed, 'tis a grand, sweet song.

Chorus—

When to bed you have put your little brood,

And long for innocuous desuetude,

When you see Tommy kick, yell and toss.

As he tries to digest a toy tin horse,

And baby, who's said to softly coo,

Bursts forth in a regular hullabaloo;

Don't blame matrimony; there's nothing wrong;

Oh, yes, it's a grand, sweet song.

—Richmond Dispatch.

PURE BLOOD

is the source of good health.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Make Pure Blood,
Strengthens the Nerves,
Sharpens the Appetite,
Removes that Tired Feeling,
and Makes Life Worth Living.

Sufferers from indigestion, general debility, skin diseases, or any other ailment arising from impure blood, should take

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:</

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

EACH TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, - - JULY 14, 1896.

The Hilo Tribune speaks of the rapidity with which the Asiatics are buying up coffee lands in tracts owned by some private corporation made up principally of Americans. There is food for thought in this simple statement, if it is true.

In Dr. Plummer's tract "How to Use the Bible," he says that in the thirteenth century two arches of the London bridge cost 25 pounds. At the same time, a copy of the Bible with a few explanatory remarks, cost 30 pounds. At that time the wages of a laborer amounted to but nine pence a week. Still the pessimists say that the world is slowly but steadily going to the bad.

It is said that John D. Rockefeller paid his first visit to the Chicago University this summer. The occasion was a base ball match between the University nine and the boys from Brown University of Providence. R. I. Rockefeller's son is the manager of the team from Brown. It is not stated whether the multimillionaire took more interest in the ball game than the institution raised by his ill-gotten gains.

The opium mystery of Lahaina bay proves not to be much of a mystery after all. The occasional quota of Hong Kong tins that are being washed ashore also prove that the Custom House officials were far from working in the dark in directing their efforts to gain possession of the Norma's contraband freight. The Lehua's mission was quite as successful as it would have been had the opium been found. The drug was kept out of the country.

One of our weekly contemporaries says that after the courts are through with the Tramways Company, the esteemed contemporary will express itself on the Tramcar that appeared in the parade on the Fourth. It promises to deal with the individuals who played a prominent part in this scheme. The decision of the court is expected almost any day now, and we trust our esteemed contemporary will not forget its promise.

After a vacation of a few weeks Sibyl returns to grace the columns of our Saturday issue with a timely word for the teachers of the country. It is true the teacher is very much slave when the remuneration granted her is taken into consideration. To overtax the teacher is simply one method of lessening the efficiency of the school. People generally do not realize that in practicing parsimonious economy toward the teachers, they are taking just as much educational bread from the mouths of the children.

Capt. Conrad Spieler, the Austrian, thinks that annexation would be a good thing for Hawaii, but not for the United States, and then goes on to praise Pearl Harbor as a site for a naval station. The captain is honest. There is no reason why he should think it a good move for the American flag to float over Pearl Harbor, and American guns guard the key to the North Pacific. If war should arise, the European nations would naturally prefer that Pearl Harbor remain in its present state of primitive peacefulness.

The Cornell Brain Association has been formed by some of the medics of Cornell University for the purpose of making a post mortem study of the effect upon the human brain of education and good morals. One of the officers has made an appeal to educated and moral persons to bequeath their brains to the institution for scientific study. In response to the letter the society has already received eight brains and has the promise of twenty-five others that are still being used by the owners. This may be all right to the man whose mind is charged with scientific enthusiasm, but we venture that there will be comparatively few donations of common every day brains. The proposition is too cold blooded to meet the sanction of the average citizen.

Our correspondent's views on the cultivation of coffee in Hawaii will be read with profit by all interested in the numerous coffee plantations that are now well under way. At the present, the majority of the planters are principally interested in how to make the coffee trees grow. But that the trees can be grown and that they will bear paying crops seems to be settled beyond a question. The point then arising is the best method of caring for the crop once it is harvested. Too much attention cannot be given this phase of the coffee production since upon the success of the pioneer planters, the first to put their product on the market will depend in a large degree the success of the industry.

Should the leaders meet with temporary set backs, the small planter and the prospective planter will, ten chances to one, become more or less disheartened.

An English exchange referring to the terrible Moscow disaster that occurred at the coronation of the Czar remarks that the slaughter there was as nothing when compared to the horrors now being contended by aristocratic Czars and capitalistic cosacks. "Women rotting out their lives in match-factories and weaving-sheds, men deliberately sweated to death in iron foundries stoke-holes, and bakeries. Who cares? Children, too, brought up scrofulous, rickety, and useless from their want of food and air? What does it matter? There are plenty more where they came from." This is a socialistic view of social conditions in a country far above the standard of Russia, yet it is not far from the truth. The great corporations of England and the United States do not hold a human life among the lower classes at a much higher figure than were those stamped out on the plains of Khodisnky.

In Willett & Gray's circular of June 25 the following reference is made to Cuban sugars and politics: "The Cuban plank in the St. Louis Republican platform appears to be a bone of contention in the Spanish Congress. There is no doubt that our next administration will be Republican, and will take a hand in bringing about Cuban independence when it comes into power on March 4, 1897. This will be too late, however, to affect the next crop, which should begin in January and end in June." Viewing the situation outside the realm of politics, the circular says: "Cuba shows the effect of the rainy season in reduced receipts for the week to 3,337 tons. The visible now reaches 196,476 tons, against our estimate of 200,000 tons. As regards the next crop, the outlook remains unchanged, for no more sugar than this season unless the war is ended within a few months." This last reference speaks more for the success of the Cuban patriots than columns of colored dispatches which we get through the newspapers. The Spanish may assert and reassert that they are fast wiping out the forces of the revolutionists, but their statements amount to little when the unfortunate condition of the principal industry of the island is looked into.

OPEN MEETINGS NOW.

We have been informed that whatever the past has been, in the future the meetings of the Bureau of Education will be open to the representatives of the press, except in cases where the discussion runs into the vein of the personality of teachers. This is as it should be, and will undoubtedly lead to a renewed interest in the progress of the common schools. So far as the personality of teachers is concerned, it is well enough to let the matter rest within the confines of the members of the Bureau, yet there are instances, we believe, in which the cold facts regarding teachers should be brought to public attention. An instance in point is that of one Brackenridge, who some time since left the country to seek a more gullible people, which, by the way, he found. The facts concerning this man's career were disagreeable facts which honest minded men hesitate to place before the public. At the same time it is an open question whether those having the power to expose the whole truth are fulfilling their duty in covering up the man's true character. Such persons merit all the condemnation that the public can bring to bear, and particularly is this true when sufficient confidence has been placed in them to place in their charge the training of childish minds.

We are pleased to state that such instances are an exceptional exception among the teachers of Hawaii; yet similar cases are not impossible in the best regulated school system that was ever instituted. As a rule, the public is too quick to condemn, but this is due rather to the vague rumors than to a clear statement of facts.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

When on the morning of July 2d the death of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was heralded throughout the world, the news was not received with the usual indifference that meets the death of some noted literary light. Particularly is this true in the United States, where the name of Mrs. Stowe, coupled with her book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," has found a place in the homes of the common people almost second to the Bible. There is hardly a man or woman, boy or girl of the present generation to whom "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is not recalled as one of the household gods, and thus it will ever remain for years to come. Mrs. Stowe needs no pen of literary genius to tell the world that it has lost one of the brightest women of the century; neither is a monument of stone required to keep fresh the memory of her good works in the hearts of every day people.

Mrs. Stowe was born in a literary at-

mosphere, but it is doubtful if the world would ever have heard from her as it has, had it not been that in her early married life she was in a measure forced to make use of her accomplishments to bring more money into the family treasury. Her husband was a scholarly gentleman, but not possessed of the ability of gaining and keeping money. Mrs. Stowe was compelled to feed and clothe her children, and while conducting a private school added to the family income by contributing articles to various periodicals.

While connected with a school in Ohio she became acquainted with some of the horrors of slavery, and when she moved to Brunswick, Maine, where she was removed from the excitement of the border life, she began the story that made her name famous. Here, too, possibly, she received her inspiration to write, since she was thrown among people who did not fully realize the terrible incidents that were of every day occurrence in the South. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was first published as a serial story in 1851 and '52, but attracted very little attention. A publishing house then took the story in hand, and before the opening of the civil war thousands of volumes had been sold.

To the publisher it was a book that met the demand resulting from the anti-slavery excitement. To Harriet Beecher Stowe it was the enunciation of the principles of the abolitionists, about which she wove an interesting combination of incidents of which she had personal knowledge. She wrote for a purpose and she threw herself heart and soul into the work which she hoped might have some influence in redressing the wrongs that were being perpetrated in the slave States.

Mrs. Stowe has written other works, notably the "Minister's Wooing," published in 1859, which from a literary standpoint have outranked her first production, but in none of them did she reach the force that marked the first plea to the humanity of the people of her nation. If there were more literary productions of the present day written with the same earnest desire to uplift and enlighten humanity, the world would be better and the literature more pure.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

The advisability of associated charities has for some time been a question of private discussion among those who have to do with the darker side of life in Honolulu. As a public movement, however, there has been a general apathy principally on account of the fact that no one has assumed a leadership and taken the matter in hand in a systematic manner. As is the case in nearly all tropical countries, the skeleton of poverty does not stand out in the same bold relief as it does in colder climates. It is also true that there are very few families in the country that have to rely on charity for sustenance. At the same time Honolulu does have its deserving poor, who are looked after in one way or another.

The Hawaiian Relief Association, the American Relief, the Strangers' Aid and the British and Portuguese societies are all doing good work, and many persons have been and are being tested over the dilemmas that often arise through sickness or inability of the head of the house to promptly obtain work. While we can only speak in the highest terms of the work that is being done, it becomes a question for serious consideration whether or not these societies could carry on their labors to still better advantage by combining in a general charitable association.

At the present time, notwithstanding liberal contributions to various societies, the business men often receive requests for assistance. Unless he is personally acquainted with the case, the average business man has little time to investigate whether the request comes from one who deserves assistance, and he is at a loss to know just what society to present the matter to. He is willing to give the money, but is in doubt as to the manner in which it will be expended if paid over to the individual.

Whatever else may be said of the leaders in our business community, they are liberal in their contributions to good work of any character. With a general charitable heart, he could make his yearly contribution to the association, and whatever the nationality of those coming to him for assistance, they could be referred to the general association, where the individual cases could be taken in hand by those who have the time to give to the matter.

As a general association, to obtain the best results, would possibly require one paid agent to devote all of his or her time to investigating the different cases brought to notice, such an organization might at first thought appear to be an expensive affair. We doubt, however, if, when the amount of money that is now going out in different directions, is taken into account, the actual moneys put out for charity would run to a higher figure than at present. There

is an advantage in centralization. If the organizations were centralized the money would follow in the same channels. There seem to be plenty who will fall into the line of associated charities if the leader can be found who will set the ball in motion.

SPREAD FACTS ABROAD.

Since the political campaign excitement struck the United States, hardly a day has gone by that some hair-brained orator of the South or West has not proclaimed before his hearers that the United States must declare for free silver or go through another civil war. Possibly there are 100,000 men at the most who believe this, yet we know of no country or of any common sense man on the face of the earth that believes that the American Union stands any chance of being broken by secession of States.

Now, in Hawaii we have these same calamity howlers. Some of them are residents, some of them are tourists, and a few are men who draw their money from the country and spend it abroad. These people, for one reason or another, are constantly airing their opinions in the American and British press, upon the lack of stability of the Government, and telling their dear friends and others who don't know them as well as the people here do, that Hawaii is on the verge of political embroilment. Thereby is given the general impression that our conditions are very much like a continual tempest in a tea pot. Our securities are looked at askance, and some poor innocents across the water wonder how humanity exists in such turmoil. In the United States the calamity howler is looked upon as a jackass and is properly classed. But the Hawaiian pessimist quite often gains a hearing, and good people drink down what he says without question.

There are two causes for this. First, there are mighty few people outside the Pacific States who know anything, or at least have a clear idea, of the conditions here. Second, they do know it is a small country, and take it for granted that political affairs must be topsy turvy on general principles. Besides, all they know is gained from some wandering political malcontent troubadour who plays the sensational newspaper for all it is worth.

Of course annexation, the American flag over Hawaiian territory, will put the Hawaiian howler in the same category as the American; it will do away with the question of strength of Government. Meanwhile, in view of the fact that the country is seeking annexation, it is highly proper that the Government should take a hand in distributing authentic information concerning the Islands. Literature on Hawaii, reviewing is political as well as its industrial condition, should be spread broadcast throughout the United States. If in six months from now the citizens of any town or city in the United States should say that they know nothing of Hawaii, the Government of this country should be in a position to retort: "Then it is because they can't read." Pamphlets on Hawaii should be pushed with the same vigor as the campaign literature of the various parties will be. Such a course will cost money, but we know of no better investment for this Government. That such literature should have the same political tinge as the American political party documents is of course out of the question, but a straightforward statement of facts is what is needed, and what should be sent out.

THE TROUBLE IN CRETE.

Now that the troubles in Armenia have ceased for a time to distract the mind of the Sultan and the Powers, the inhabitants of the island of Crete are indulging in a rumpus that is keeping the Sultan busy and the Powers as well.

Although the rebellion is the result of troubles between the Christians and the Mohammedans, the Christians in this instance are in a far better position to protect themselves and resent prosecution than the poor Armenians who have time and again been ground down under the ruthless heel of their ruler. The conditions in Crete are reviewed by a German paper as follows:

"In Crete nearly the whole population, the 270,000 Christians as well as the 70,000 Mohammedans, are of Greek descent. The Mohammedans are the descendants of Greek renegades, and therefore perhaps all the more fanatic. The people of Crete, unlike those of other Turkish provinces, have some constitutional rights, and since the introduction of suffrage they are very ardent politicians. To be governor of Crete is no sinecure. If the Sultan's representative endeavors to be on good terms with the Christians, he makes enemies of Moslems and of the general commanding the Turkish troops, and is accused of treason at the Yildiz Kiosk. If he favors the Moslems, the Christians oppose him continually in the assemblies. The Creteans colony at Athens is always ready to foster a rebellion, and guerrilla warfare rarely ceases altogether on the island."

The mania for egret plumes is so great that, if anything, it exceeds that for wearing the bodies of birds, and in what is it better? Any observant person who notices these plumes waving, not singly, but often in clusters, on the heads of so many women, must know that the slaughter has not been thousands, but millions. It goes without saying that women must adorn themselves; but are there not many ways of doing it which need not involve such heartless cruelty? Ought not every good and gentle woman who has learned of it to shun the responsibility of carrying aloft the trophies of such brutal work?

to the scene of the troubles has been due not so much to the desire to restore peace in the island as it is to the fact that the foreign powers are suspicious of each other. England, France and Russia are each fearful that an attempt will be made to annex the island, and each nation has its warships on hand to see that the other makes no move in that direction. In this respect the situation is not unlike that in Armenia. Each is anxious to gain possession of the territory, and a careful watch is kept over the movements of the warships. Meanwhile the inhabitants go on fighting.

As is usual when an uprising takes place Greece is in hopes the island will fall under her protection. The people of Greece hold about the same position toward the insurgents that Americans do to the fighting Cubans. The people and the press urge that Greece send warships, but the Powers have notified Greece that her warships are not wanted. Thus the little fellow is forced away by the big one. Notwithstanding this, the Greeks have opened subscriptions to supply arms and ammunition to the insurgents of Crete.

The immediate result will probably be that the insurgents will be calmed down, reforms promised and the promise never carried out. The ultimate result will be that the Powers will soon get tired of the mismanagement of the Turks and will divide up the Turkish territory. Whether they can agree among themselves upon the division is the question. The nations fear war, but if war is ever excusable, a war that would wipe out Turkish rule could be placed in that category.

ENCOURAGING CRUELTY.

Women Who Wear Aigrettes Induce Men to Slaughter.

A Fad Which Should be Stopped. Feathers on Headgear Out of Place.

Nothing for some time has been more commonly seen than the delicate airy plumes which stands upright in ladies' bonnets. These little feathers were provided by nature as the nuptial adornment of the white heron. Many kind-hearted women who would not and could not on any account do a cruel act, yet are, by following this fashion, causing the continuance of a very great cruelty. In speaking of the excuses for wearing these ornaments, W. H. Hudson, C. M. Z. S. author of "The Naturalist in La Plata," and part author of "Argentine Ornithology," says, "Ladies have repeatedly assured me in all seriousness that milliners make these fine plumes out of the commonest feathers. * * * The aigrette won by ladies in our day is in very nearly all cases actually made of the slender decomposed feathers that grow at one time of the year on the egret's back and drop gracefully over the sides and tail of the bird. The less fine plumes with shorter and stiffer filaments are from the squacco heron, which is not an egret." Mr. Hudson adds that those who engage in the business of procuring these plumes know that to obtain a good supply with little trouble the birds must be taken when the breeding season is well advanced. The best time to attack them is when the young birds are fully fledged but not yet able to fly; for at that time the solitude of the parent bird is greatest, and, forgetful of their own danger, they are most readily made victims. "And," he continues, "when the killing is finished and the few handfuls of coveted feathers have been plucked out, the slaughtered birds are left in a white heap to fester in the sun and wind in the sight of their orphaned young that cry for food and are not fed. There is nothing in the whole earth so pitiable as this—so pitiable and so shameful—that for such a purpose human cunning should take advantage of that feeling and instinct which we regard as so noble in our own species and as something sacred—the tender passion of the parent for its offspring, which causes it to neglect its own safety and to perish miserably, a sacrifice to its love! * * * And those who, not ignorant of the facts, encourage such things for fashion's sake, and for the gratification of a miserable vanity, have a part in it, and are perhaps more guilty than the wretches who are paid to do the rough work."

Continuing to speak of the time when the birds wear these plumes, this writer says: "It is when in that gay dress that birds are most valuable for the purposes of fashion and for other forms of decoration. Nor is this all; it is then that they are most easily found and taken. The shyest, most secretive birds lose all their wild instinct in the overwhelming anxiety for the safety of their eggs or young. And when the poor bird, uttering piercing cries, its sensitive frame quivering, its bill gaping as if the air could no longer sustain it in its intense agitation, and fluttering its lovely wings to make them more conspicuous, and by such means drag the danger away from its treasures and on itself—when it has been ruthlessly shot for its feathers, its fledglings are left to starve in the nest. And if to the starved young we add all the birds that fly away with pellets of lead in their bodies, to languish and die of their wounds, it would be no exaggeration to say that for every plume worn in a lady's hat ten birds have suffered the death pang."

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MARY F. LOVELL.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

J. Q. Wood has been appointed a notary public for the First Judicial district.

"X," this office, has a bound set of the "Scientific American" for 1878-1894 for sale.

Mr. Pierre Jones, who has been at death's door for the past three weeks, is recovering.

Some correspondence in another column proves the superiority of the P. & B. paper and paints advertised in this issue.

Mr. Fred Macfarlane is very seriously ill with typhoid fever, so much so, indeed, that no one is allowed to have any communication whatever with him.

This being the 107th anniversary of the Fall of the Bastile and a French holiday, the Hawaiian band will play at the French Consulate beginning at 11 o'clock.

Fred Damon and George Martin will leave this morning on a Tribune tandem for the purpose of making a circuit of the island. They will be gone several days.

The contract for building the three courts of the Valley Tennis Club on Kuakini street was awarded yesterday to Kaauakawa. The whole thing will cost in the neighborhood of \$225.

In the last final examinations at Yale Fred Peterson and Arthur Wilder of this city came out in the roll of honor of thirteen students out of 180. The Honolulu boys are making an enviable record.

Prof. Albert L. Colston of Oahu College has an article on "The Flow of Water in Branching Pipes" in the last number of the Transactions of the Association of Civil Engineers of Cornell University.

CAPT. JOHN GOOD IS UNDER ARREST.

Serious Charges Brought Against
Him Yesterday.

OFFICERS OF COURT APPOINTED.

Frequent Disobedience of Orders—W.
A. Kinney to be Judge Advocate;
Specifications Not Made Public.
Will be of Very Serious Nature.

Captain John Good, Jr., of the regulars, was placed under arrest yesterday on orders from Col. McLean, on two charges.

It has been street talk for months that there was considerable friction between Col. McLean and the Captain, and it seemed only a question of time when one or the other would have to retire from the service. Captain Good is said to have made remarks derogatory to the Captain.



CAPT. JOHN GOOD.
Against whom charges have been made.

tory to the head of the army, and these have been carried with the usual promptness to him. Whatever may have been Col. McLean's feelings on such occasions, he did not betray them in his actions. If the Captain at any time infringed upon the rules he was reminded of it quietly, so that apart from the remarks which are credited to Captain Good, the public has not heard of any open rupture between the officers.

Attached to the service is Sergeant Weatherby, whose duty it is to look after the ordnance. He is a practical machinist and thoroughly understands the guns. They are directly under his charge, and the work of examination and cleaning is done by him under the supervision of Captain Good.

For some time past the relations between the Captain and Sergeant Weatherby have not been the most cordial, and it is said that Captain Good would sometimes give orders that would affect Weatherby. Last week the Captain unscratched the nuts on the machinery which works the guns and gave them a general overhauling. The matter was reported to Colonel McLean, and he in turn notified the Captain to have nothing to do with the guns, but to see that Weatherby performed the work.

On Sunday the Captain wanted the guns cleaned again, but the Colonel objected and thought the matter settled, but in the afternoon it was reported to him that Good and a private had taken the guns to pieces in opposition to the orders of the Colonel, and without having Weatherby present. On this charge he was relieved of his sword and placed under arrest pending court martial.

Col. McLean stated last night that there was another and more serious charge against Good, one which, in the United States in time of war, would entitle him to be shot. What the charge is the Colonel would not say, but gave it out that the charges would be officially announced today.

As to Lieutenant Coyne's part in the affair, that gentleman denies emphatically the story in the Star last night to the effect that he had preferred charges against Captain Good, or that they were anything but the best of friends. The only difficulty he has had with the Captain during their seven years acquaintance was on the Fourth of July, and then only through a misunderstanding. Lieutenant Coyne was made chairman of a special decorating committee, with instructions to decorate the Executive building and the grounds. The general committee had told the Lieutenant that he might buy a small keg of beer and treat the men assisted in putting up the decorations.

The beer was ordered, but through a mistake was marked for Company E, instead of Lieutenant Coyne. When it reached the grounds Captain Good refused to allow it to remain. Lieutenant Coyne heard of it and explained the matter to him, but he was obdurate. The Lieutenant suggested that they get the opinion of the Colonel on the matter and act upon his decision.

The result of the interview was satisfactory to Coyne, and Captain Good was told to allow the beer to remain in charge of Lieutenant Coyne, who would distribute it and see that the men did not get overloaded.

As the two officers were leaving headquarters together, Lieutenant Coyne remarked in an undertone to Good: "You are sailing pretty close to your orders." Good was angry and asked Col. McLean if he intended to allow such breaches of discipline.

Col. McLean had not heard the remark, so he told Good that if he had any charges to make he should put them in writing. This was done, and the charges were submitted by the Colonel to Minister Cooper, who found

them of little importance. He suggested that the Lieutenant be cautioned regarding his remarks to a superior officer, and the suggestions were carried out by Colonel McLean. Just here begins and ends Lieutenant Coyne's connection with Captain Good's difficulties. He has never preferred charges, verbally or in writing, against Good, and they are firm friends, notwithstanding the little difficulty on the Fourth of July. They were together in the customs service and have been associated in the military since 1893. Lieutenant Coyne feels that the article in the Star last night casts a reflection on him which he does not deserve.

The officers selected last night to sit in the court martial which will begin its session tomorrow are:

Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Fisher, president; W. A. Kinney, judge advocate; associates: Major McLeod, Potter, Iauke and Cooper.

Captain Good is forbidden to speak to anyone while under arrest, except by permission of Colonel McLean. He is not confined under the steps, but is allowed to use his tent and the ground in front of it and the tent adjoining.

NO SMALLPOX.

Report That the Disease Had Been in Existence on China Denied.

The P. M. S. S. China, Seabury commander, arrived in port early yesterday morning, 9 days, 12 hours and 11 minutes from Yokohama, the fastest time ever made by the China from that port.

The steamer was put into semi-quarantine and the story went broadcast about the city that there was smallpox aboard. After that the story was modified to the effect that a case of smallpox had been brought from Hongkong to Yokohama. This was published in an evening contemporary, in consequence of which Captain Seabury became very wrothy.

In speaking of the matter to an Advertiser reporter he said that there had been no smallpox on the China from the time she left Hongkong. It was a fact that a sick Chinaman had been brought from Hongkong to Yokohama and there left, but there were no signs of smallpox in his case.

The passengers and officers of the ship were vaccinated and every precaution taken for precaution's sake alone.

The China brought 233 Chinese and 79 Japanese laborers who were immediately transferred to the quarantine station where Jack McVeigh now holds sway over them.

HOTEL ROBBERY.

Quite a Sum of Money Neatly Removed From the Hawaiian.

Thief Got Through a Window on the Alakea Street Side—Must Have Been Well Acquainted.

When the day bartender at the Hawaiian hotel opened up the saloon at 6 o'clock Saturday morning and looked into the till, his hair stood on end and he rubbed his eyes, but do what he might to clear his vision, he found missing, the usual \$20 in change always left over from the previous night. This startled him enough, but when he went over to the locker and found the box containing the billiard receipts likewise vanished, he was in a dilemma indeed. Inquiry of the night bartender brought forth the information that \$20 had been left in the till on the previous evening and that the box containing quite an amount of money in billiard receipts had been placed in its customary place.

This information received, an investigation was instituted at once. The second window from the old band stand on the Alakea street side of the hotel was found open but the blinds on the outside had been carefully closed. The upper sash of the window had been pried open with an instrument of some kind and had not been raised to its previous position. On the panes of glass were plainly visible finger marks, not in purple ink but in grease or some substance akin thereto.

Evidently the thief must have been someone well acquainted with his surroundings for not a thing was found moved from its place. The work must have been done in the dark for any light would have betrayed the thief. The locker containing the billiard receipts is in a place that none except a person perfectly acquainted with the bearings of the place could find.

The thief was careful to take away none of the liquor that was his to command, but seemed bent upon nothing but the money.

The night bartender who states that he closed the saloon at 11:30 o'clock sharp on Friday night says he does not know how much money there was in billiard receipts, but he knows that the box was quite heavy. Probably the thief got away with about \$40 or \$50 in all.

SPIELER SPEAKS.

Opinion of Captain of S.M.S Saids on Certain Points.

Captain Conrad Speiler of the S. M. S. Saids, which sailed for Yokohama Saturday morning, may not be very proficient in the use of the English language, but what he does say he evidently means, which was proven by remarks made to a representative of this paper the other day.

"Captain, what do you think of an annexation to America?" was asked.

"Oh annexation is very good for this country—very good; but for America not so good."

"Now, then, if America should gain control of the Islands, and should station war ships here, what do you think of Pearl Harbor for a good place? Do you think that they could be reached by attacking ships?"

"Oh, sir, Pearl Harbor is magnificent. You cannot find a better place. You place a torpedo this side, you place a

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Pre
pared from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
In all the great Hotels, the leading
Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream
Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

torpedo outside, and you fear nothing. It is a magnificent place."

"Well, what do you think of the climate? Does it suit your fancy?"

"The climate could not be better, and the people are just like the climate."

THEIR LICENSE IS TAKEN AWAY.

Ogura & Co., Cannot Bring
Japanese Laborers Here.

GOVERNMENT CANCELS LICENSE

Ignorant of Cause—Supposed to be Jealous
of Rivalry—Contracts Have Been
Assigned to George Boardman—The
Company Under Heavy Bonds.

Something of a stir was caused in sugar circles yesterday by the rumor that the Japanese Government had canceled the license of Ogura & Co., contractors for the supplying of labor to the plantations on the Islands.

The manager of the Honolulu branch received notification on Tuesday from the main office, Osaki, to the effect that no more laborers could be sent here on account, but the letter is said to be absolutely without details as to cause for the peremptory action on the part of the Government. There have been rumors, however, that complaints had been made regarding the methods in use in enforcing the collection of passage money from the laborers. A gentleman interested in the business denies that there has ever been a complaint made by a laborer brought here under the auspices of this firm. He states, however, that rival organizations have been instrumental in causing reports to be circulated against them, and the action of the Government is undoubtedly the result.

George Boardman, who has been associated with Ogura & Co. for the past two years, conferred with the Honolulu agents of the firm on Thursday, with the result that orders for 1,000 laborers which have not yet been filled were assigned to him by the firm. When this was done Mr. Boardman at once determined to go to Japan and arrange with the Government there to carry on the work.

Matsumura, head manager of Ogura & Co., and Watanabe, representing the Hiroshima Immigration Company, left with Mr. Boardman on the 21st.

Messrs. Boardman and Matsumura will go at once to Osaki and after learning the particulars of the difficulty Mr. Boardman will proceed to Tokio and endeavor to have the license transferred to himself.

At the Foreign Office or the Japanese Consulate nothing had been heard officially regarding the action, but officials are expected by the China, due on Monday.

Ogura & Co. have been established here several years in contracting for labor supply under a license from the Government of Japan. As a guarantee of the faithful performance of the terms of the license, the firm deposited with the Yokohama Specie Bank, in Tokio, 20,000 yen, and with Bishop & Co. the sum of \$20,000 gold.

As the firm's letter to Ogura & Co. states that they will be obliged to carry out the contracts and be responsible for the 4,500 Japanese brought to the country by them, the bonds will not be released until the last contract expires, about three years hence.

IT LACKED INTEREST.

The Dove-Monsarrat Trial Re-

sults the Blivthe Contest.

The Monsarrat-Dove case was continued yesterday. After four days in

the witness box, three of which was

spent under cross-examination by At-

torney Kinney, Becky Panee was per-

mitted to step down and out. The relief

did not come to her until after the noon

hour, and until then did her memory was

taxed to the utmost.

She could not remember other bills

than those handed counsel, but she

knew they represented \$2,000. Some

bills had been lost. As to dates,

she could not remember who she was

living with when Liliuokalani was de-

throned, but thought it was Dove. Was

married on Molokai in October, 1893,

and that was all she could remember, except that she was married when she was asked to be put under the guardianship of J. A. Magoon.

This answer brought out the fact that her petition for guardianship, signed in her marriage name, was signed April, 1893, or six months before she reckons the date of her marriage.

Witness then related the circumstances of her meeting Dove on the Claudine, and of subsequent rides over the lava beds of Maui.

A question as to previous testimony given by the witness brought a suggestion from Mr. Thurston which was objected to by Mr. Kinney. Then the two legal lights sparred for points until the decision was given Mr. Kinney. Witness then denied that she had lived in the same house with Dove until the Maui trip had gone down in history as an episode in their lives.

Here the questions were switched back to the meeting on the Claudine and the exact words of the co-defendant. But too many things had transpired since then and she could not remember. Another tack was taken and the methods of the prosecution in employing detectives whose veracity was not above 22 carats fine was questioned. Another tilt between the opposing counsel occupied the attention of the court and three spectators for fifteen minutes.

Mr. Kinney was anxious to know if Detective Hammer, an officer in the employ of the government engaged in private work, had cleaned his hands of an imputation of perjury committed three days ago and whether it was right for the prosecution to use this detective to strengthen a point during Thursday when there was no court. This man had said on the stand that he saw Mr. Dove and Mrs. Monsarrat at the circus when, as a matter of fact, he had not. It had transpired that private detective Aldrich had visited the witness on Thursday and he wanted to know for what purpose. The prosecution, he said, had in its employ men who were known to have shaded the truth in their testimony and if it is true that those men spent Thursday in efforts to secure evidence, no greater indictment could be brought against it.

The judge sustained Mr. Thurston's objection and Mr. Kinney noted an exception. Continuing the witness said that Dove would not allow any of her relatives to stop in the house.

Just here the pangs of hunger struck the court and a recess was taken until 1:30, after which Miss Panee concluded her testimony and Mrs. Kahalewai and John Robinson told what they knew while Dove and Becky were together.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Graduating Exercises on Kauai Show
Good Work of Teachers.

Fourth Celebration at Lihue—Kamehameha Teachers "Doing" the Island.

LIHUE (Kauai), July 11.—The closing exercises of the Kauai Industrial School at Malamalu were largely attended by the friends of the institution and the general public. The boys, from the smallest up, showed to very good advantage, and the quiet and order with which everything was done was worthy of particular commendation. It was an interesting and important occasion in the history of the school, because of the first graduating class. Four very sensible looking young fellows, Edwin Blake, Carl Ontil, Edward Kilaau and John Kahalei, received their diplomas and a few stirring words of farewell from the principal, Miss A. Bruce.

At noon the dining room doors were thrown open and the public were invited to a generous lunch, where the malahini was initiated into the mysteries of poi, shrimps, inamono, kuleto, etc. During the day the visitors were interested in examining the very excellent bits of workmanship from the shop, including a writing desk and an artistic music stand with close fitting drawers and very good joints. Some heavy and well made chairs suggested the brawn arm of the blacksmith.

On Sunday special services of a baccalaureate nature were held at the Lihue Church with an address to the graduating class by Rev. J. M. Lydgate. Though not large in numbers, the school gives evidence of doing excellent work, especially in industrial lines, and is assuredly a very valuable benefaction to the Island.

The national holiday of the Fourth of July was celebrated at Lihue by a National Guard rifle match. Harry Wissard came out ahead with a score of 40, and consequently holds the cake presented by Mrs. W. H. Rice. A luau lunch was spread under the trees at Kalapaki, to which the ladies and general public were invited. About 200 people showed their appreciation of this generosity. A short address of a humorous character, suitable to the occasion, was delivered by J. M. Lydgate. One of the most noticeable features of the occasion was the good order, generosity and freedom from intoxication or rowdism.

A band of Kamehameha teachers have been "doing" Kauai after a novel fashion—on foot. Landing at Hanalei, they explored the natural beauties of that side of the Island, then made their way to Lihue and thence to Koloa and Hanapepe Valley and Falls. The biggest day's walk was eighteen miles, done with surprising ease. They have created a great deal of interest and astonishment by the way. Old men crept out to see them go by, and the more vigorous followed along as boys follow a circus procession. There were various surmises as to what they were, the general conclusion being that they were a Salvation Army brigade, though some supposed they were a new style of foreign immigrants looking for work.

"If the President has money there

in those days, when things were prosper-

ous and he had followed in the foot-

steps of ten out of every eleven men

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1896.

The Hilo Tribune speaks of the rapidity with which the Asiatics are buying up coffee lands in tracts owned by some private corporation made up principally of Americans. There is food for thought in this simple statement, if it is true.

In Dr. Plummer's tract "How to Use the Bible," he says that in the thirteenth century two arches of the London bridge cost 25 pounds. At the same time, a copy of the Bible with a few explanatory remarks, cost 30 pounds. At that time the wages of a laborer amounted to but nine pence a week. Still the pessimists say that the world is slowly but steadily going to the bad.

It is said that John D. Rockefeller paid his first visit to the Chicago University this summer. The occasion was a base ball match between the University nine and the boys from Brown University of Providence. R. L. Rockefeller's son is the manager of the team from Brown. It is not stated whether the multimillionaire took more interest in the ball game than the institution raised by his ill-gotten gains.

The opium mystery of Lahaina bay proves not to be much of a mystery after all. The occasional quota of Hong Kong tins that are being washed ashore also prove that the Custom House officials were far from working in the dark in directing their efforts to gain possession of the Norma's contraband freight. The Lehua's mission was quite as successful as it would have been had the opium been found. The drug was kept out of the country.

One of our weekly contemporaries says that after the courts are through with the Tramways Company, the esteemed contemporary will express itself on the Tramcar that appeared in the parade on the Fourth. It promises to deal with the individuals who played a prominent part in this scheme. The decision of the court is expected almost any day now, and we trust our esteemed contemporary will not forget its promise.

OPEN MEETINGS NOW.

After a vacation of a few weeks Siby returns to grace the columns of our Saturday issue with a timely word for the teachers of the country. It is true the teacher is very much a slave when the remuneration granted her is taken into consideration. To overtax the teacher is simply one method of lessening the efficiency of the school. People generally do not realize that in practicing parsimonious economy toward the teachers, they are taking just so much educational bread from the mouths of the children.

Capt. Conrad Spieler, the Austrian, thinks that annexation would be a good thing for Hawaii, but not for the United States, and then goes on to praise Pearl Harbor as a site for a naval station. The captain is honest. There is no reason why he should think it a good move for the American flag to float over Pearl Harbor, and American guns guard the key to the North Pacific. If war should arise, the European nations would naturally prefer that Pearl Harbor remain in its present state of primitive peacefulness.

The Cornell Brain Association has been formed by some of the medicos of Cornell University for the purpose of making a post mortem study of the effect upon the human brain of education and good morals. One of the officers has made an appeal to educated and moral persons to bequeath their brains to the institution for scientific study. In response to the letter the society has already received eight brains and has the promise of twenty-five others that are still being used by the owners. This may be all right to the man whose mind is charged with scientific enthusiasm, but we venture that there will be comparatively few donations of common every day brains. The proposition is too cold blooded to meet the sanction of the average citizen.

Our correspondent's views on the cultivation of coffee in Hawaii will be read with profit by all interested in the numerous coffee plantations that are now well under way. At the present, the majority of the planters are principally interested in how to make the coffee trees grow. But that the trees can be grown and that they will bear paying crops seems to be settled beyond a question. The point then arising is the best method of caring for the crop once it is harvested. Too much attention cannot be given this phase of the coffee production since upon the success of the pioneer planters, the first to put their product on the market will depend in a large degree the success of the industry.

Mrs. Stowe was born in a literary at-

mosphere, but it is doubtful if the world would ever have heard from her as it has, had it not been that in her early married life she was in a measure forced to make use of her accomplishments to bring more money into the family treasury. Her husband was a scholarly gentleman, but not possessed of the ability of gaining and keeping money. Mrs. Stowe was compelled to feed and clothe her children, and while conducting a private school added to the family income by contributing articles to various periodicals.

While connected with a school in Ohio she became acquainted with some of the horrors of slavery, and when she moved to Brunswick, Maine, where she was removed from the excitement of the border life, she began the story that made her name famous. Here, too, possibly, she received her inspiration to write, since she was thrown among people who did not fully realize the terrible incidents that were of every day occurrence in the South. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was first published as a serial story in 1851 and '52, but attracted very little attention. A publishing house then took the story in hand, and before the opening of the civil war thousands of volumes had been sold.

To the publisher it was a book that met the demand resulting from the anti-slavery excitement. To Harriet Beecher Stowe it was the enunciation of the principles of the abolitionists, about which she wrote an interesting combination of incidents of which she had personal knowledge. She wrote for a purpose and she threw herself heart and soul into the work which she hoped might have some influence in redressing the wrongs that were being perpetrated in the slave States.

Mrs. Stowe has written other works, notably the "Minister's Wooing," published in 1859, which from a literary standpoint have outranked her first production, but in none of them did she reach the force that marked the first plea to the humanity of the people of her nation. If there were more literary productions of the present day written with the same earnest desire to uplift and enlighten humanity, the world would be better and the literature more pure.

is an advantage in centralization. If the organizations were centralized the money would follow in the same channels. There seem to be plenty who will fall into the line of associated charities if the leader can be found who will set the ball in motion.

SPREAD FACTS ABROAD.

Since the political campaign excitement struck the United States, hardly a day has gone by that some hair-brained orator of the South or West has not proclaimed before his hearers that the United States must declare for free silver or go through another civil war. Possibly there are 100,000 men at the most who believe this; yet we know of no country or of any common sense man on the face of the earth that believes that the American Union stands any chance of being broken by secession of States.

Now, in Hawaii we have these same calamity howlers. Some of them are residents, some of them are tourists, and a few are men who draw their money from the country and spend it abroad. These people, for one reason or another, are constantly airing their opinions in the American and British press, upon the lack of stability of the Government, and telling their dear friends and others who don't know them as well as the people here do, that Hawaii is on the verge of political embroilment. Thereby is given the general impression that our conditions are very much like a continual tempest in a teapot. Our securities are looked at askance, and some poor innocents across the water wonder how humanity exists in such turmoil. In the United States the calamity howler is looked upon as a jackass and is properly classed. But the Hawaiian pessimist quite often gains a hearing, and good people drink down what he says without question.

There are two causes for this. First, there are mighty few people outside the Pacific States who know anything, or at least have a clear idea, of the conditions here. Second, they do know it is a small country, and take it for granted that political affairs must be topsy turvy on general principles. Besides, all they know is gained from some wandering political malcontent troubadour who plays the sensational newspaper for all it is worth.

Of course annexation, the American flag over Hawaiian territory, will put the Hawaiian howler in the same category as the American; it will do away with the question of strength of Government. Meanwhile, in view of the fact that the country is seeking annexation, it is highly proper that the Government should take a hand in distributing authentic information concerning the Islands. Literature on Hawaii, reviewing is political as well as its industrial condition, should be spread broadcast throughout the United States. If in six months from now the citizens of any town or city in the United States should say that they know nothing of Hawaii, the Government of this country should be in a position to retort: "Then it is because they can't read." Pamphlets on Hawaii should be pushed with the same vigor as the campaign literature of the various parties will be. Such a course will cost money, but we know of no better investment for this Government. That such literature should have the same political tinge as the American political party documents is of course out of the question, but a straightforward statement of facts is what is needed, and what should be done.

THE TROUBLE IN CRETE.

Now that the troubles in Armenia have ceased for a time to distract the mind of the Sultan and the Powers, the inhabitants of the island of Crete are indulging in a rumpus that is keeping the Sultan busy and the Powers as well. Although the rebellion is the result of troubles between the Christians and the Mohammedans, the Christians in this instance are in a far better position to protect themselves and resent prosecution than the poor Armenians who have time and again been ground down under the ruthless heel of their ruler. The conditions in Crete are reviewed by a German paper as follows:

"In Crete nearly the whole population, the 270,000 Christians as well as the 70,000 Mohammedans, are of Greek descent. The Mohammedans are the descendants of Greek renegades, and therefore perhaps all the more fanatic. The people of Crete, unlike those of other Turkish provinces, have some constitutional rights, and since the introduction of suffrage they are very ardent politicians. To be governor of Crete is no sinecure. If the Sultan's representative endeavors to be on good terms with the Christians, he makes enemies of Moslems and of the general commanding the Turkish troops, and is accused of treason at the Yildiz Kiosk. If he favors the Moslems, the Christians oppose him continually in the assemblies. The Creteans colony at Athens is always ready to foster a rebellion, and guerrilla warfare rarely ceases altogether on the island."

As a general association, to obtain the best results, would possibly require one paid agent to devote all of his or her time to investigating the different cases brought to notice, such an organization might at first thought appear to be an expensive affair. We doubt, however, if, when the amount of money that is now going out in different directions, is taken into account, the actual moneys put out for charity would run to a higher figure than at present. There

The prompt despatch of war vessels

to the scene of the troubles has been due not so much to the desire to restore peace in the island as it is to the fact that the foreign powers are suspicious of each other. England, France and Russia are each fearful that an attempt will be made to annex the island, and each nation has its warships on hand to see that the other makes no move in that direction. In this respect the situation is not unlike that in Armenia. Each is anxious to gain possession of the territory, and a careful watch is kept over the movements of the warships. Meanwhile the inhabitants go on fighting.

As is usual when an uprising takes place Greece is in hopes the island will fall under her protection. The people of Greece hold about the same position toward the insurgents that Americans and the press urge that Greece send warships, but the Powers have notified Greece that her warships are not wanted. Thus the little fellow is forced away by the big one. Notwithstanding this, however, the Greeks have opened subscriptions to supply arms and ammunition to the insurgents of Crete.

The immediate result will probably be that the insurgents will be calmed down, reforms promised and the promise never carried out. The ultimate result will be that the Powers will soon get tired of the mismanagement of the Turks and will divide up the Turkish territory. Whether they can agree among themselves upon the division is the question. The nations fear war, but if war is ever excusable, a war that would wipe out Turkish rule could be placed in that category.

ENCOURAGING CRUELTY.

Women Who Wear Aigrettes Induce Men to Slaughter.

A Fad Which Should be Stopped. Feathers on Headgear Out of Place.

Nothing for some time has been more commonly seen than the delicate airy plumes which stand upright in ladies' bonnets. These little feathers were provided by nature as the nuptial adornment of the white heron. Many kind-hearted women who would not and could not on any account do a cruel act, yet are, by following this fashion, causing the continuance of a very great cruelty. In speaking of the excuse for wearing these ornaments, W. H. Hudson, C. M. Z. S., author of "The Naturalist in La Plata," and part author of "Argentine Ornithology," says, "Ladies have repeatedly assured me in all seriousness that milliners make these fine plumes out of the commonest feathers. *** The aigrette won by ladies in our day is in very nearly all cases actually made of the slender decomposed feathers that grow at one time of the year on the egret's back and drop gracefully over the sides and tail of the bird. The less fine plumes with shorter and stiffer filaments are from the squacco heron, which is not an egret." Mr. Hudson adds that those who engage in the business of procuring these plumes know that to obtain a good supply with little trouble the birds must be taken when the breeding season is well advanced. The best time to attack them is when the young birds are fully fledged but not yet able to fly; for at that time the solicitude of the parent bird is greatest, and, forgetful of their own danger, they are most readily made victims. "And," he continues, "when the killing is finished and the few handfuls of coveted feathers have been plucked out, the slaughtered birds are left in a white heap to fester in the sun and wind in the sight of their orphaned young that cry for food and are not fed. There is nothing in the whole earth so pitiable as this—so pitiable and so shameful—that for such a purpose human cunning should take advantage of that feeling and instinct which we regard as so noble in our own species as something sacred—the tender passion of the parent for its offspring, which causes it to neglect its own safety and to perish miserably, a sacrifice to its love! *** And those who, not ignorant of the facts, encourage such things for fashion's sake, and for the gratification of a miserable vanity, have a part in it, and are perhaps more guilty than the wretches who are paid to do the rough work."

Continuing to speak of the time when the birds wear these plumes, this writer says: "It is when in that gay dress that birds are most valuable for the purposes of fashion and for other forms of decoration. Nor is this all; it is then that they are most easily found and taken. The shyest, most secretive birds lose all their wild instincts in the overwhelming anxiety for the safety of eggs or young. And when the poor bird, uttering piercing cries, its bill gaping as if the air could no longer sustain it in its intense agitation, and fluttering its lovely wings to make them more conspicuous, and by such means drag the danger away from its treasures and on itself—when it has been ruthlessly shot for its feathers, its fledglings are left to starve in the nest. And if to the starved young we add all the birds that fly away with pellets of lead in their bodies, to languish and die of their wounds, it would be no exaggeration to say that for every plume worn in a lady's hat ten birds have suffered the death pang."

The mania for egret plumes is so great that, if anything, it exceeds that for wearing the bodies of birds, and is that it is better? Any observant person who notices these plumes waving, not singly, but often in clusters, on the heads of so many women, must know that the slaughter has not been thousands, but millions. It goes without saying that women must adorn themselves; but are there not many ways of doing it which need not involve such heartless cruelty? Ought not every good and gentle woman who has learned of it to shun the responsibility of carrying aloft the trophies of such brutal work?

MARY F. LOVELL.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

J. Q. Wood has been appointed a notary public for the First Judicial district.

"X." this office, has a bound set of the Scientific American for 1878-1894 for sale.

Mr. Pierre Jones, who has been at death's door for the past three weeks, is recovering.

Some correspondence in another column proves the superiority of the P. & B. paper and prints advertised in this issue.

Mr. Fred Macfarlane is very seriously ill with typhoid fever, so much so, indeed, that no one is allowed to have any communication whatever with him.

This being the 107th anniversary of the Fall of the Bastile and a French holiday, the Hawaiian band will play at the French Consulate beginning at 11 o'clock.

Fred Damon and George Martin will leave this morning on a Tribune tandem for the purpose of making a circuit of the island. They will be gone several days.

The contract for building the three courts of the Valley Tennis Club on Kuakini street was awarded yesterday to Kaaiakawa. The whole thing will cost in the neighborhood of \$225.

In the last final examinations at Yale Fred Peterson and Arthur Wilder of this city came out in the roll of honor of thirteen students out of 180. The Honolulu boys are making an enviable record.

Prof. Albert L. Colsten of Oahu College has an article on "The Flow of Water in Branching Pipes" in the last number of the Transactions of the Association of Civil Engineers of Cornell University.

The following officers of the N. G. H. visited the S. M. S. Saida and Mexican corvette Friday evening and had a most enjoyable time with the officers of those ships: Captains Ashley, Schaefer, Zeigler, Smith and Lieutenants Keake, Ludewig and Towse.

The closing exercises of the Anglican Chinese Mission School at St. Andrew's Cathedral yesterday afternoon proved a very interesting event. A large number of people interested in the work of the school were present.

A very long meeting of the Heleani Boat Club was held in the Hawaiian hotel basement last night, aside from the usual routine business, nothing of importance was done. In all there were some fifteen members of the club present.

The China brought no cabin passengers for Honolulu. The through passengers spent their time about the city. Among the number were Dr. W. F. Arnold, U.S.N., Lieutenants A. Bonkoff and S. Talaef, I.R.N.; Captain Lancaster and Mr. Cheong Shu Chong.

The regular meeting night of officers of the N. G. H. has been changed from the first to the second Monday of each month on account of the meetings of the various lodges. In accordance with the new order of things, a meeting was held last night but nothing definite was done.

The Military Department is looking around for a suitable boat in which to pay official visits to the various ships of war that visit this port from time to time. If a boat cannot be found Boatbuilder Ball will probably be given the work of building a whaleboat which will cost in the neighborhood of \$400.

The S. M. S. Saida, Conrad Spieler, commander, sailed for Yokohama Saturday forenoon. As she steamed out into the stream the ship's band struck up some lively airs and kept this up all the way out of the channel. When opposite the light house the ship's men climbed into the rigging and gave three parting cheers.

Professor Koebel was up in Palolo valley with R. C. L. Perkins on Saturday but it rained throughout the whole day so that collecting was impossible. However, Professor Koebel had a lot of the fungus poisonous to Japanese beetles and took this occasion of "scattering seeds of kindness" broadcast. He says the beetles are especially fat in the Palolo region.



Only a Scar Remains

Scrofula Cured—Blood Purified by Hood's Sarsaparilla.
C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"It is with pleasure that I send a testimonial concerning what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for my daughter. It is a wonderful medicine and I cannot recommend it too highly. Sarah, who is fourteen years old, has been

afflicted with scrofula ever since she was one year old. For five years she has had a running sore on one side of her neck, which has been a constant source of trouble. She has been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for the past three years, and it has completely removed the sore. She is now a healthy and happy child, and I thank God for his goodness in this matter."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
It has cured her of dyspepsia. She had been troubled with that complaint since childhood, and since her cure she has never been without a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla in the house. We continually give it to our children and one year ago, and it has conquered the running sore."

Only a Scar Remaining
as a trace of the dreadful disease. Previous to taking the medicine her eyesight was affected but now she can see perfectly. In connection with the medicine we also give the Vegetable Pills, and find them the best." Mrs. MARIA GRIFFIN, Xena, Illinois.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. Sold by all druggists.
HOBRON DRUG COMPANY.
Wholesale Agents.

CAPT. JOHN GOOD IS UNDER ARREST.

Serious Charges Brought Against
Him Yesterday.

OFFICERS OF COURT APPOINTED.

Frequent Disobedience of Orders—W.
A. Kinney to be Judge Advocate.
Specifications Not Made Public.
Will be of Very Serious Nature.

Captain John Good, Jr., of the regulars, was placed under arrest yesterday on orders from Col. McLean, on two charges.

It has been street talk for months that there was considerable friction between Col. McLean and the Captain, and it seemed only a question of time when one or the other would have to retire from the service. Captain Good is said to have made remarks derogatory to the Captain.



CAPT. JOHN GOOD.
Against whom charges have been made.

tory to the head of the army, and these have been carried with the usual promptness to him. Whatever may have been Col. McLean's feelings on such occasions, he did not betray them in his actions. If the Captain at any time infringed upon the rules he was reminded of it quietly, so that apart from the remarks which are credited to Captain Good, the public has not heard of any open rupture between the officers.

Attached to the service is Sergeant Weatherby, whose duty it is to look after the ordnance. He is a practical machinist and thoroughly understands the guns. They are directly under his charge, and the work of examination and cleaning is done by him under the supervision of Captain Good.

For some time past the relations between the Captain and Sergeant Weatherby have not been the most cordial, and it is said that Captain Good would sometimes give orders that would affect Weatherby. Last week the Captain unscREWED the nuts on the machinery which works the guns and gave them a general overhauling. The master was reported to Colonel McLean, and he in turn notified the Captain to have nothing to do with the guns, but to see that Weatherby performed the work.

On Sunday the Captain wanted the guns cleaned again, but the Colonel objected and thought the master settled, but in the afternoon it was reported to him that Good and a private had taken the guns to pieces in opposition to the orders of the Colonel, and without having Weatherby present. On this charge he was relieved of his sword and placed under arrest pending court martial.

Col. McLean stated last night that there was another and more serious charge against Good, one which, in the United States in time of war, would entitle him to be shot. What the charge is the Colonel would not say, but gave it out that the charges would be officially announced today.

As to Lieutenant Coyne's part in the affair, that gentleman denies emphatically the story in the Star last night to the effect that he had preferred charges against Captain Good, or that they were anything but the best of friends. The only difficulty he has had with the Captain during their seven years acquaintance was on the Fourth of July, and then only through a misunderstanding. Lieutenant Coyne was made chairman of a special decorating committee, with instructions to decorate the Executive building and the grounds. The general committee had told the Lieutenant that he might buy a small keg of beer and treat the men who assisted in putting up the decorations.

The beer was ordered, but through a mistake was marked for Company E, instead of Lieutenant Coyne. When it reached the grounds Captain Good refused to allow it to remain. Lieutenant Coyne heard of it and explained the matter to him, but he was obdurate. The Lieutenant suggested that they get the opinion of the Colonel on the matter and act upon his decision.

The result of the interview was satisfactory to Coyne, and Captain Good was told to allow the beer to remain in charge of Lieutenant Coyne, who would distribute it and see that the men did not get overloaded.

As the two officers were leaving headquarters together, Lieutenant Coyne remarked in an undertone to Good: "You are sailing pretty close to your orders." Good was angry and asked Col. McLean if he intended to allow such breaches of discipline.

Col. McLean had not heard the remark, so he told Good that if he had any charges to make he should put them in writing. This was done, and the charges were submitted by the Colonel to Minister Cooper, who found

them of little importance. He suggested that the Lieutenant be cautioned regarding his remarks to a superior officer, and the suggestions were carried out by Colonel McLean. Just here begins and ends Lieutenant Coyne's connection with Captain Good's difficulties. He has never preferred charges, verbally or in writing, against Good, and they are firm friends, notwithstanding the little difficulty on the Fourth of July. They were together in the customs service and have been associated in the military since 1893. Lieutenant Coyne feels that the article in the Star last night casts a reflection on him which he does not deserve.

The officers selected last night to sit in the court martial which will begin its session tomorrow are:

Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Fisher, president; W. A. Kinney, judge advocate; associates, Majors McLeod, Potter, Inukka and Cooper.

Captain Good is forbidden to speak to anyone while under arrest, except by permission of Colonel McLean. He is not confined under the steps, but is allowed to use his tent and the ground in front of it and the tent adjoining.

NO SMALLPOX.

Report That the Disease Had Been
in Existence on China Denied.

The P. M. S. S. China Seabury commander, arrived in port early yesterday morning, 9 days, 12 hours and 11 minutes from Yokohama, the fastest time ever made by the China from that port.

The steamer was put into semi-quarantine and the story went broadcast about the city that there was smallpox aboard. After that the story was modified to the effect that a case of smallpox had been brought from Hongkong to Yokohama. This was published in an evening contemporary, in consequence of which Captain Sebury became very wrothy.

In speaking of the matter to an Advertiser reporter he said that there had been no smallpox on the China from the time she left Hongkong. It was a fact that a sick Chinaman had been brought from Hongkong to Yokohama and there left, but there were no signs of smallpox in his case.

The passengers and officers of the ship were vaccinated and every precaution taken for precaution's sake alone.

The China brought 233 Chinese and 79 Japanese laborers who were immediately transferred to the quarantining station where Jack McVeigh now holds sway over them.

HOTEL ROBBERY.

Quite a Sum of Money Neatly Re-
moved From the Hawaiian.

Thief Got Through a Window on the
Alakea Street Side—Must Have
Been Well Acquainted.

When the day bartender at the Hawaiian hotel opened up the saloon at 6 o'clock Saturday morning and looked into the till, his hair stood on end and he rubbed his eyes, but do what he might to clear his vision, he found missing, the usual \$20 in change always left over from the previous night. This startled him enough, but when he went over to the locker and found the box containing the billiard receipts likewise vanished, he was in a dilemma indeed. Inquiry of the night bartender brought forth the information that \$20 had been left in the till on the previous evening and that the box containing quite an amount of money in billiard receipts had been placed in its customary place.

This information received, an investigation was instituted at once. The second window from the old stand on the Alakea street side of the hotel was found open but the blinds on the outside had been carefully closed. The upper sash of the window had been pried open with an instrument of some kind and had not been raised to its previous position. On the pane of glass were plainly visible finger marks, not in purple ink but in green or some substance similar.

Evidently the thief must have been someone well acquainted with his surroundings for not a thing was found moved from its place. The work must have been done in the dark for any light would have betrayed the thief. The locker containing the billiard receipts is in a place that none except a person perfectly acquainted with the bearings of the place could find.

The thief was careful to take away none of the liquor that was his to command, but seemed bent upon nothing but the money.

The night bartender who states that he closed the saloon at 11:30 o'clock sharp on Friday night says he does not know how much money there was in billiard receipts, but he knows that the box was quite heavy. Probably the thief got away with about \$40 or \$50 in all.

SPIELER SPEAKS.

Opinion of Captain of S.M.S Said
on Certain Points.

Captain Conrad Spieler of the S. M. S. Saidi, which sailed for Yokohama Saturday morning, may not be very proficient in the use of the English language, but what he does say he evidently means, which was proven by remarks made to a representative of this paper the other day.

"Captain, what do you think of annexation to America?" was asked.

"Oh annexation is very good for this country—very good; but for America not so good."

"Now, then, if America should gain control of the Islands, and should gain control war ships here, what do you think of Pearl Harbor for a good place? Do you think that they could be reached by attacking ships?"

"Oh, sir, Pearl Harbor is magnificent. You cannot find a better place. You place a torpedo this side, you place a

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Pro-
from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
In all the great Hotels, the leading
Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream
Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

torpedo outside, and you fear nothing. It is a magnificent place."

"Well, what do you think of the climate? Does it suit your fancy?"

"The climate could not be better, and the people are just like the climate."

THEIR LICENSE IS TAKEN AWAY.

Ogura & Co., Cannot Bring
Japanese Laborers Here.

GOVERNMENT CANCELS LICENSE

Ignorant of Cause—Supposed to be Jealous
of Rivalry—Contracts Have Been
Assigned to George Boardman—The
Company Under Heavy Bonds.

Something of a stir was caused in sugar circles yesterday by the rumor that the Japanese Government had canceled the license of Ogura & Co., contractors for the supplying of labor to the plantations on the Islands.

The manager of the Honolulu branch received notification on Tuesday from the main office, Osaki, to the effect that no more laborers could be sent here on their account, but the letter is said to be absolutely without details as to cause for the peremptory action on the part of the Government. There have been rumors, however, that complaints had been made regarding the methods in use in enforcing the collection of passage money from the laborers. A gentleman interested there in the business denies that there has ever been a complaint made by a laborer brought here under the auspices of this firm. He states, however, that a rival organization has been instrumental in causing reports to be circulated against them, and the action of the Government is undoubtedly the result.

George Boardman, who has been associated with Ogura & Co. for the past two years, conferred with the Honolulu agents of the firm on Thursday, with the result that orders for 1,000 laborers which have not yet been filled were assigned to him by the firm. When this was done Mr. Boardman at once determined to go to Japan and arrange with the Government there to carry on the work. Matsumura, head manager of Ogura & Co., and Watanabe, representing the Hiroshima Immigration Company, left with Mr. Boardman on the Gaelic yesterday. Messrs. Boardman and Matsumura will go at once to Osaki and after learning the particulars of the difficulty Mr. Boardman will proceed to Tokio and endeavor to have the license transferred to himself.

At the Foreign Office or the Japanese Consulate nothing had been heard officially regarding the action, but advances are expected by the China, due on Monday.

Ogura & Co. have been established here several years in contracting for labor supply under a license from the Government of Japan. As a guarantee of the faithful performance of the terms of the license, the firm deposited with the Yokohama Specie Bank, in Tokio, 20,000 yen, and with Bishop & Co. the sum of \$20,000 gold.

As the firm's letter to Ogura & Co. states that they will be obliged to carry out the contracts and be responsible for the 4,500 Japanese brought to the country by them, the bonds will not be released until the last contract expires, about three years hence.

IT LACKED INTEREST.

The Dove-Monsarrat Trial Re-
sembles the Bivthe Contest.

The Monsarrat-Dove case was continued yesterday. After four days in the witness box, three of which was spent under cross-examination by Attorney Kinney, Becky Panne was permitted to step down and out. The relief did not come to her until after the noon hour, and until it did her memory was taxed to the utmost.

She could not remember other bills than those handed counsel, but she knew they represented \$2,000. Some bills had been lost. As to dates, she could not remember who she was living with when Liliuokalani was deposed, but thought it was Dove. Was married on Molokai in October, 1893, foreign immigrants looking for work.

and that was all she could remember, except that she was married when she asked to be put under the guardianship of J. A. Magoon.

This answer brought out the fact that her petition for guardianship, signed in her marriage name, was signed April, 1893, or six months before she reckons the date of her marriage.

Witness then related the circumstances of her meeting Dove on the Claudioine, and of subsequent rides over the lava beds of Maui.

A question as to previous testimony given by the witness brought a suggestion from Mr. Thurston which was directed to by Mr. Kinney. Then the two legal lights sparred for points until the decision was given Mr. Kinney. Witness then denied that she had lived in the same house with Dove until the Maui trip had gone down in history as an episode in their lives.

Here the questions were switched back to the meeting on the Claudioine and the exact words of the co-defendant. But too many things had transpired since then and she could not remember. Another tack was taken and the methods of the prosecution in employing detectives whose veracity was not above 22 carat fine was questioned. Another tilt between the opposing counsel occupied the attention of the court and three spectators for fifteen minutes.

Mr. Kinney was anxious to know if Detective Hammer, an officer in the employ of the government engaged in private work, had cleaned his hands of an imputation of perjury committed three days ago and whether it was right for the prosecution to use this detective to strengthen a point during Thursday when there was no court.

This man had said on the stand that he saw Mr. Dove and Mrs. Monsarrat at the circus when, as a matter of fact, he had not. It had transpired that private detective Aldrich had visited the witness on Thursday and he wanted to know for what purpose. The prosecution, he said, had in its employ men who were known to have shaded the truth in their testimony and if it is true that those men spent Thursday in efforts to secure evidence, no greater indictment could be brought against it.

The judge sustained Mr. Thurston's objection. Continuing the witness said that Dove would not allow any of her relatives to stop in the house.

Just here the pangs of hunger struck the court and a recess was taken until 1:30, after which Miss Panne concluded her testimony and Mrs. Kahalewai and John Robinson told what they knew of the "goin's on" around the house while Dove and Becky were together.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Graduating Exercises on Kauai Show
Good Work of Teachers.

Fourth Celebration at Lihue—Kamehameha Teachers "Doing" the Island.

LIHUE (Kauai), July 11.—The closing exercises of the Kauai Industrial School at Malumalum were largely attended by the friends of the institution and the general public. The boys, from the smallest up, showed to very good advantage, and the quiet and order with which everything was done was worthy of particular commendation. It was an interesting and important occasion in the history of the school, because of the first graduating class. Four very sensible looking young fellows, Edwin Blake, Carl Ontai, Edward Kilauno and John Kahalewai, received their diplomas and a few stirring words of farewell from the principal, Miss A. Bruce.

At noon the dining room doors were thrown open and the public were invited to a generous lunch, where the malahini was initiated into the mysteries of poi, shrimps, inamono, kuhuli, etc. During the day the visitors were interested in examining the very excellent bits of workmanship from the shops, including a writing desk and an artistic music stand with close fitting drawers and very good joints. Some heavy and well made chairs suggested the brawn arm of the blacksmith.

On Sunday special services of a baccalaureate nature were held at the Lihue Church with an address to the graduating class by Rev. J. M. Lydgate. Though not large in numbers, the school gives evidence of doing excellent work, especially in industrial lines, and is assuredly a very valuable benefaction to the Island.

The national holiday of the Fourth of July was celebrated at Lihue by a National Guard rifle match. Harry Wishard came out ahead with a score of 40, and consequently holds the cake presented by Mrs. W. H. Rice. A luau lunch was spread under the trees at Kalapaki, to which the ladies and general public were invited. About 200 people showed their appreciation of this generosity. A short address of a humorous character, suitable to the occasion, was delivered by J. M. Lydgate. One of the most noticeable features of the occasion was the good order, gaiety and freedom from intoxication or rowdiness.

A band of Kamehameha teachers have been doing "Kauai after a novel fashion—on foot. Landing at Hanalei, they explored the natural beauties of that side of the Island, then made their way to Lihue and thence to Koloa and Hanapepe Valley and Falls. The biggest day's walk was eighteen miles, done with surprising ease. They have created a great deal of interest and astonishment by the way. Old men crept out to see them go by, and the more vigorous followed along as boys follow a circus procession. There were various surmises as to what they were, the general conclusion being that they were a Salvation Army brigade, though some supposed they were a new style of foreign immigrants looking for work.

"If he had put his money there in those days, when things were prosperous and he had followed in the footsteps of ten out of every eleven men who invested their money there, he would probably be using every dollar above what he uses for living expenses in the payment of his debts.

"If the President has 'money to burn' there are opportunities for him to invest it here. One of the gentlemen who invested in California land in 1893, told me the other day that he would sell out at fifty cents

HAWAII IS GOOD

ENOUGH FOR HIM.
President Dole Has Not Banked
Coin Abroad.

SAN FRANCISCO IDYL KILLED.
Experience of Men Who Bought Land
in California—Ten Out of Eleven
Who Invested Lost Money—The
President's Devotion to Relatives.

Honolulu is such a wee bit of a place in some respects that a man or woman can do nothing that his neighbors will not learn of and talk about. It sometimes happens that rumors are circulated about individuals that are not strictly true, though they may bear the blurred finger marks of veracity itself.

One of the rumors which has been going the rounds of Hawaii for the past three years bears directly upon the private matters of President Dole. It has been used in different shapes, for and against the President, but quite recently it has drifted across the ocean and is utilized by enemies of the Government in San Francisco as a sort of campaign lie. When everything else failed to show that the Government of the Republic was not stable, its enemies abroad submitted President Dole's act in sending money to California as an evidence of his lack of confidence.

A gentleman with some surplus cash wanted to come to Honolulu and invest it. He announced intention to his friends and they at once tried to dissuade him. His story to a representative of the Advertiser is amusing.

"I wanted to come here," he said, "and invest some money, but I was scared out of it. I had heard the Government was not stable, and that an overthrow might come at any time; but I took that 'cum grano salis.' That thing has been going the rounds too long to have any weight with business men, but when I

ON MOLOKAI AND AT HANA, MAUI.

Crowds Joined in Celebrating
Republic's Anniversary.

BASEBALL AND SHOOTING MATCH.

Greased Pig, Horse Races and all the
Features of an Old Time—Leimana
Down the Leilehaua—Luau and
Dance—Prizes at Shooting Match.

HALAWA (Molokai), July 9.—The second anniversary of the existence of the Hawaiian Republic was celebrated by the residents of Molokai in real grand style. Ualapue was the center of attraction. During the early part of the day people from twenty miles around—from Halawa on the extreme north and from Kaunakakai on the other end—began assembling at Ualapue. Natives of both sexes and all ages turned out to enjoy a real good time. The grounds were literally covered with human beings on horseback. No less than three hundred horses, mules and jacksasses of all kinds, lean and fat, graced the grounds.

The first event on the program was a base ball match between the Leimana and the Leilehaua nines. Both teams were from Kamalo and had uniforms of gay colors.

The game began a little before 10 o'clock. The most disinterested persons were chosen umpires, for in truth they had traveled twenty miles from Halawa to umpire the game. The decisions of Messrs. Nakalele and Keola, though their rulings were not quite up to date, were respected by the players. After nearly three hours of hard playing the Leimana were declared winners, the score being: Leimana, 10; Leilehaua, 8. No ill feelings were noticed.

At noon the horse races commenced. The Kaunakakai cowboys had brought with them three of their best horses, and expected to sweep everything on the race course. Their horses were of medium size and were termed "Kaunakakai deerhounds."

The first race was between McCrosson's horse, "Why Not," and the "Kaunakakai deerhound "Spark." The two horses started well together, but when they had gone about one hundred yards, the Kaunakakai horse took a fancy to hurdling, and so turned aside and jumped over a three-foot stone fence. The rider, a native lad of but a dozen summers, was thrown on the ground and the horse ran furiously into the sea. The boy was picked up and taken over to Dr. Mouritz, who attended to his wounds. The forehead of the boy was badly cut, but not seriously. The horse was caught after much trouble and another boy was obtained and lashed on to the animal's back without a saddle.

The horses were started again with the new and inexperienced rider. The course was three-quarters of a mile. McCrosson's "Why Not" won by a length. Purse, \$10. The new rider was blamed for losing the race.

The next event was a race between two Kamalo horses and one from Kaunakakai. The Kaunakakai steed won the race. Purse, \$7.

The last and most exciting event of the day was a quarter-mile dash between "Why Not" and an exceedingly small horse from Kaunakakai. The latter looked almost a colt alongside of "Why Not," but appearances are very deceiving. "Why Not" gained a length at the start, and at half the distance the horses were tie; but at the last half the Kaunakakai hound increased his speed and passed the goal two lengths ahead, amid loud cheers and wild exclamations. The spectators went wild, and for several minutes enthusiasm knew no bounds. Purse, \$5.

At the close of the races, the large assembly numbering several hundred, repaired to the spacious grounds of Mr. Hauku, a well to do native of the place. Here a large lanai was erected and beneath fair maidens and lovely youths of Molokai danced to the music of an old out-of-tune accordion. Native music would have answered the purpose much better.

Within the main house Mr. and Mrs. Haiku entertained a select few to a well laid out luau. The elite of Kamalo were here in goodly numbers. A second table was laid out well laden with eatables of all kinds, and the vast multitude were invited to partake of the many good things. All responded to the call and a rush ensued. However, all were well supplied and all were satisfied. The host and hostess attended to the wants of their guests in a most highly pleasing and satisfactory manner.

After the luau dancing was kept up until midnight. The scene was not orderly; no drunks, and only two policemen were present.

Mesdames J. F. Brown and F. R. Day and their servants spent their Fourth of July at Molokai Falls, the beautiful falls situated at the head of Halawa Valley. A member of the party fell into the stream and was rescued by the one-eyed native guide. The event provided the chief amusement for the party. It was a gala day with them nevertheless.

Halawa natives are a lot of hardy, sturdy, industrious fellows. From early morn till evening you see them at work, either in taro patches, baking taro or pounding poi in their primitive method—pounding taro with stones on a large flat board. They say native-made poi is oily. School boys who have returned for their summer vacation are all busy at work.

Halawa people are supplying over five hundred bundles of 21-pound pains every week now to the leper settlement. The balance of three hundred or more

bundles are supplied by Wailua people. Mrs. Paehaole and Kau are the largest shippers of paiai from here.

Mr. Paehaole has a banana grove here of the variety known as Moa. They are fine large ones, and perhaps twice as large as the specimen exhibited by Mr. Chester Doyle. I have sent some to H. E. McIntyre Bros., but they are of medium size; large ones are not ripe yet.

HOW HANA CELEBRATED.

Good Shooting Match and Other Sports.

HANA (Maui), July 9.—The Fourth of July was celebrated here in a very enjoyable manner. The day was begun by a salute of 13 anvils at sunrise, and in the forenoon a series of shooting contests was participated in by some of the residents of the district. The prizes were presented by K. S. Gjerdrum, the popular manager of Hana Plantation, and distributed to the winners by the Misses Reuter, Sommerfeld and Sorenson. In the afternoon a series of sports suitable for the day was taken part in by many. Below is a distribution of the celebration:

FIRST SHOOTING MATCH.

200 yards Rifle, off hand, Blount Military Target.

First Prize, Gold Medal, won by H. C. Ovenden, score 41.

Second Prize, Silver Medal, won by R. Strauch, score 39.

Third Prize, Silver Match Safe, won by N. Onsted, score 38.

Fourth Prize, Pair of Baby Slippers, won by Dr. McGettigan, score 37.

SECOND SHOOTING MATCH.

100 yards, 22 calibre Rifle, Blount Military Target reduced to one-half size.

First Prize, Pocket Flask, won by C. Tuch, score 39.

Second Prize, Gold Link Cuff Buttons, won by P. McLane, score 38.

Third Prize, Bottle of Champagne, won by H. C. Ovenden, score 38.

Fourth Prize, Baby Hood, won by Dr. McGettigan, score 37.

THIRD SHOOTING MATCH.

50 yards, Pistol or Revolver, off hand, Standard American Target.

First Prize, Gold Enamelled Scarf Pin, won by H. C. Ovenden, score 87.

Second Prize, Box of Cigars, won by C. Tuch, score 80.

Third Prize, Shaving Glass, won by P. McLane, score 80.

After this match was over, and the prizes all distributed, everybody adjourned to the luncheon shed, where a plentiful repast was served by some of the Hana belles, and the afternoon sports were then opened by the arrival on the scene of a procession of antics and horrors, mounted upon donkeys. After that came a donkey race, greasy pole, three-legged race, high jump, tug of war, two egg races, a running race and a sack race. The day was closed by a few horse races and everyone dispersed after a most enjoyable day.

CAUGHT WITH OPIUM.

Custom House Officers Search Chinese Passengers From Kahului

A Find of Opium in the Soles of shoes. Owner Arrested and Taken to the Police Station.

The custom house officers have made a start toward bagging opium, and if they keep up the record of Sunday they will have quite a collection of the slippery stuff, as well as the owners of the same.

When the Claudine came in early on Sunday morning Captain Elvin and Guard Kanuha were on the wharf, waiting to search the Chinese passengers from Kahului.

One of the number came down the gang plank with two baskets of clothes and other articles, and was allowed to pass on. Next to him came another Chinaman with two small trunks on a stick placed across his shoulders. These were put down on the wharf and the officers got to work.

Kanuha came across ten pairs of thick soled Chinese shoes in one of these trunks, and after thoroughly examining them came to the conclusion that they contained opium, which was found to be the case when one of the shoes was ripped open. Out of the ten pairs, six shoes were found, each with a half-pound tin of opium neatly stowed away in the sole. The owner was arrested and taken to the station house, where he now awaits trial.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures colds, cough and whooping cough. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. L.

Your Stock

Will do better on
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

~~~

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 181.

## Notice of Sale Under Decree of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE first Judicial Circuit, Republic of Hawaii, in Equity.—S. M. DAMON, J. H. FISHER and H. E. WAITY. Copartners under the firm name of Bishop and Company, plaintiffs, with the will annexed of the Estate of Walter Murray Gibson, and Trustee of the Estate of Walter Murray Gibson, deceased, under the will, and J. S. WALKER, T. A. LULA LUCY HAYSELDEN, and FREDERIC H. HAYSELDEN, her husband; WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY, a corporation; WALTER H. HAYSELDEN, LUCY T. HAYSELDEN, his minor; DAVID KALAKUA HAYSELDEN, his minor, defendants.—Forfeiture Proceedings.

Pursuant to decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled suit and Court, May 11th, A. D. 1896, notice is hereby given that the property hereinabove described will be sold at public auction at the Court House (Aliiolani Hale) in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on WEDNESDAY, August 26th, at 12 o'clock Noon, said sale to be confirmed by said Circuit Court.

#### LIST OF THE PROPERTY.

(1) The following in said Honolulu located makai of the Executive Building, west of the Judiciary Building, adjoining the Opera House and having a frontage on King, Miliili and Queen Streets, described as follows:

Frontage on King Street 161 feet; on west side of the Opera House 128 feet; on rear (maika'i) end 128 feet; on rear 79 feet on Mililani Street 261 feet from the end of the Opera House to Queen Street; thence on Queen Street 242.3 feet; thence from Queen Street to King Street 322.2 feet with a right of way 4.7 feet wide from Richard Street into lot and containing an area of 193 1/2 sq. feet more or less. The aforesaid property consisting:

First.—Of all those parcels of land on King Street in Honolulu, comprising the homestead of said W. M. Gibson mentioned in deed of Chas. T. Guilick, Administrator, dated January 5th, 1882, of record in Liber 70, folio 448.

Second.—That parcel of land in the rear of Music Hall in Honolulu, mentioned in deed from G. W. Kewaeamahi to W. M. Gibson, dated Jan. 8th, 1884, of record in Liber 87, folio 229.

Third.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, described in Royal Patent 6778, Apiana 1, L. C. A. 855 and in Royal Patent 3369, L. C. A. 642B, mentioned in deed from A. J. Cartwright, Executor to W. M. Gibson, dated April 1st, 1882, of record in Liber 98, folio 161-162.

Fourth.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, mentioned in mortgage from Kalo and Kalaina to B. Borres, dated August 29th, 1878, of record in Liber 55, folios 450-452.

Second.—That parcel of land in the rear of the Ahupua'a of Palawai, containing 5897 1/2 acres, described in Royal Patent No. 7033, and in deed from L. Haaleia, Liber 16, folios 294 and 295.

Second.—All that tract of land known as the Ahupua'a of Keahakapu, containing 1829 acres, described in Royal Patent 7144, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of J. O. Dominis, Guardian, dated March 9, 1867, of record in Liber 23, folio 167.

Third.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupua'a of Maaleakai, containing 3442 3/8 acres, described in Royal Patent 6755, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of A. J. Cartwright, executor above named.

Fourth.—All that tract of land described in Royal Patent 3045, containing 128 acres, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of William Beder, dated September 27, 1875, of record in Liber 48, folio 330.

Fifth.—All those parcels of land described in Royal Patent 3029, containing an area of 230 68 acres, and all the title thereto, conveyed by deed of Kelihiwa and others to W. M. Gibson, dated August 20, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 330, and in deed of Kealakaua to W. M. Gibson, dated December 7, 1877, of record in Liber 51, folio 389, and in deed from Kealakaua to W. M. Gibson, dated August 23, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 329.

Sixth.—All those parcels of land conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of Uliana Pahoa and another, dated November 27, 1886, recorded in Liber 116, folio 205, and described in Land Commission Award 5556, Royal Patent 5137, containing 38 acres more or less.

Seventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent 2903, containing 52 1/2 acres, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of William Beder, dated September 27, 1875, of record in Liber 20, folio 24.

Eighth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 3417, B, conveyed by Kalo to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated December 24, 1867, of record in Liber 19, folio 274.

Ninth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 10,038, containing 77 1/2 acres, conveyed to W. M. Gibson by deed dated June 2, 1865, of record in Liber 19, folio 407.

Tenth.—All that land described in L. C. A. 4317, conveyed by Mahoe and others to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated January 30, 1867, and recorded in Liber 24, folio 268.

Eleventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent 4766 conveyed by Kewaeamahi and Wahie to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 25, 1874, of record in Liber 39, folio 388.

Twelfth.—All that land described in Royal Patent No. 4767, L. C. A. 10,61, conveyed by John S. Gibson to W. M. Gibson, by record in Liber 47, folio 49.

Thirteenth.—All that land described in Royal Patent 303, L. C. A. 10,61, conveyed by Kaaia, to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated May 25, 1885, of record in Liber 93, folio 129.

Fourteenth.—All other lands on said Island of Lanai of which the said W. M. Gibson was seized, possessed or entitled to on the 14th day of August, 1882, and the 31st day of August, 1887.

LEASEHOLD.

First.—Lease No. 167 from the Hawaiian Government of Paiaia, containing 907 acres, and of Kamoku, containing 821 acres, expiring January 1, 1916, annual rental \$100, payable semi-annually in advance.

Second.—Lease No. 168 of Kealia Aupuni, Paiaia and Kamoku, containing 830 acres, expiring June 23, 1908, annual rental \$150, payable semi-annually in advance.

Third.—Lease No. 220 Mahana, contain-

ing 7973 acres, expiring November 1, 1907, annual rental \$100, payable semi-annually in advance.

Fourth.—Lease No. 279 of Kaunolu, containing 7800 acres, expiring February 9, 1907, annual rental \$250, payable semi-annually in advance.

Fifth.—All other leaseholds on the Island of Lanai, held by W. M. Gibson on the 31st day of August 1887, so far as the same may be assigned without incurring any forfeiture.

#### PERSONAL PROPERTY.

As follows:

The sheep, cattle and horses belonging

to the said estate of W. M. Gibson de-

scribing 200 horses, more or less; also all

wool, breeches, wagons, carts, harnesses,

tools, implements, chattels, household furni-

ture and effects belonging to the estate of

W. M. Gibson, situated on said Island of Lanai.

(

## WHAT KAU FOLKS SAY.

Pithy Notes From a Kind Friend in the "Rainless" District.

All About Pele and Her Present Nap as Well as Other Notes of General Interest.

The following items were received in a letter from a Pahala, Kau, correspondent yesterday:

"Monday, July 6.—About three quarters of an inch of rain fell here yesterday, and the planters and ranchers are smiling benignly in consequence. The rain was badly needed."

"Wednesday, July 8.—Steamer Kau arrived at 3 p. m. She will take sugar at Honuapo and return to Honolulu on Saturday."

"Three tourists, nicely browned, arrived by the W. G. Hall. They will take in the Volcano and Dolloway."

"The forest fire at Kapapala and vicinity were partially put out by heavy rains on Monday. The buds are beginning to come out again on the burned forest trees, and the crows are singing another song."

"F. Wilburton, of Finney's directory, is expected in Kau on Sunday. The people are thinking of forming a Mutual Protective Union for the time being."

"Hutchinson plantation has made about 7,000 bags of sugar since the last trip of the Hall, and the Chinese band played on during the rain."

"Dolloway is going up to the volcano, and thinks he will come back flushed. He will take no matches along, as he thinks to play the old trick of lighting his pipe through a hole in the ground."

"Punalu'u is still here, for which fact everyone is thankful. A certain Englishman took a large part of it away on his shoes on two trips ago of the Hall, but this is gradually being restored to us by the action of the waves."

## OVER THE TEACUPS.

It is the season for the fitting of tired teachers and restless pupils. At our wharves we see them starting to wing their flight across the blue Pacific or the troublous inter-island channels, which they brave in search of rest. When we have flung after them our last leis and waved our last farewells to the steamers that bear our friends, we turn our faces mauka, and let our horses homeward plod their weary way. As for us we sit back and with knitted brows wonder why the children are so tasked, why the teachers are so worn. Is it stern necessity or is it poor management that exacts its yearly tribute of broken-down forces from our teachers and scholars? Let us consider the case of the teachers. Perhaps the Class in Child Study next year will tell us how the children can be educated with less wear and tear on their bodies.

First of all, I call in our convenient scape-goat, the climate. Many of our teachers are imported from the States where the yearly tonic of frost enables them to maintain a good average of vigor in spite of the excessive strain of teaching. Here on the contrary, where they "need to live two years to become acclimated, and every second year need to go and recuperate in colder climates" they cannot indulge in the same intensity of work without serious consequences. Our climate is beautiful. It insists upon being appreciated. If the earnest teacher who comes here expects to teach with the same fine disregard of weather she felt at home, she will find heaven and earth conspiring against her. The very air is freighted with indolence. A strange lassitude numbs her will. A severe routine can only be maintained by struggling, and it is the struggle that kills.

If in school matters the powers that be would consider the climate, and what it will allow in the long run, our educational boards would less often appear Egyptian taskmasters. Alas! school boards also feel the pressure. So like the pyramid-builders, they keep to the good old way, wearing out each set of workers in about three years, then scouring other countries for more victims.

Especially is this the case with our boarding schools. One is aptly termed the "Lady-killer." It grants to its teacher-slaves a daily diet of eight hours or more of arduous responsibility—teaching, dormitory duty and general superintendence. It adds weekly dissipations of study-hour and housecleaning oversight, and throws in a few tidbits extra, like escorting pupils to Church, Sunday School or Prayer-meeting. The whole banquet of work is crowned by one or more weeks of vacation duty, a dainty even more indigestible than any yet offered to palates already jaded.

One way of varying this diet might be to relieve the teachers of their policeman duty by introducing into all work the spirit of the honor examinations of Princeton and Cornell, working towards the goal of independence. Our teachers sometimes wonder how much we trade on their missionary spirit, and how much over-work the aforesaid "spirit" implies. Not long since, a certain school in Honolulu adopted the college system of marks, vastly more rational than the 92.97 per cent. method. Yet it is a fact that this new way of marking was hotly denounced by some on the ground that it made the teachers' work easier!

Many applicants for positions in our Hawaiian schools do not realize the demands that will be made upon their strength. A month's work often proves far more severe than the imagination had promised. It would be well for those engaging teachers to dwell insistently upon the hardship of the work and the peculiarity of our climate, in order to discourage those in poor health. Even teachers with good mental and physical equipment find besides their school work other conflicting demands. Some social recreation is useful for their best service, and church work offers delightful affiliations. Let such be warned: The triple alliance of school church and society is like its prototype a vexatious friend.

There are of course of some teachers who do not have a sufficient margin in their education. Training is cost-

ly. Free opportunities do not cover special study in the higher departments of learning. The salaries paid are too trifling to induce costly preparation for drawing them; and so year after year the pressure of necessity compels hundreds of unprepared teachers to march in the rank and file of young America's instructors and ours. It means teachers but little ahead of their pupils. It means work and worry, often failure in teaching.

Sometime, however, little Hawaii will follow the wise example of Germany and provide liberal instruction in our normal schools. Sometime candidates will pass comprehensive examinations before they are admitted to the bar of teachers. Sometime the teachers' certificate will represent thorough training at the expense of the State. Sometime educational appropriations will be doubled, when we realize that thus we save expense in prisons, workhouses and reformatories. Sometime the head, heart and hand of every child in our land will be trained by benignant Hawaii.

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Mr. and Mrs. Paul Neumann entertained Admiral Monasterio and officers of the Zaragoza at a dinner Thursday evening. The table was beautifully decorated with red carnations in profusion. Those present were Misses Kate McGrew, Hasforth, Grace Robertson, Grau, Lieutenants Moutonne, Suzich, Dr. Noble of the Saidas and Messrs. Schultz and A. Isenberg.

Bright and early Friday a party to the Pali was given by Mr. and Mrs. Renjes, with Mrs. Neumann, Mrs. Suhr, Misses Flinckler, Grau, Agnes Walker, Belle Walker, Emily Ladd, Admiral Monasterio, Captain Miguel Pozo, Lieutenants Baez and Gonzales and F. A. Schaefer present. Upon returning a luncheon was served at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Renjes, Nuuanu.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Neumann entertained Admiral Monasterio and officers of the Zaragoza at a dinner Thursday evening. The table was beautifully decorated with red carnations in profusion. Those present were Misses Kate McGrew, Hasforth, Grace Robertson, Grau, Lieutenants Moutonne, Suzich, Dr. Noble of the Saidas and Messrs. Schultz and A. Isenberg.

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## DISTRESSING IRRITATIONS OF THE SKIN INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY

Cuticura

SIBYL

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To cleanse, purify, and beautify the skin, scalp, and hair, to allay itching and irritation, to heal chafings, excoriations, and ulcerative weaknesses, to speedily cure the first symptoms of torturing, disfiguring skin and scalp humors, nothing so pure, so sweet, so wholesome, so speedily effective as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

Sold throughout the world. British Agents: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-Str., London. French Agents: AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietor, Boston, U. S. A.

JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Chalys, Black Alpacas, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons,

Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damask, bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Suitings and Trouserings.

A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

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Dry Goods

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## DID IT BELONG TO THE NORMA?

Portion of the Log of the L  
hua Suggests It.

CAPTAIN MACAULEY FOUND IT.

Dope That Washed Ashore Believed to be a Portion of Norma's Cargo. Shock in the Bay Proves to be a Box—The Buoy Has Disappeared.

The finding of opium tins in Lahaina bay is a vindication of the work done by the Lehua to the extent that the information furnished the Government, on which the revenue steamer was sent out, was correct.

On that expedition, quite late one afternoon, Captain Macauley and Port Surveyor Sanders were out in small boats trawling the bay. Suddenly Captain Macauley felt his trawl strike something at the bottom of the bay. The rowing ceased and a native diver was sent down, but he remained but a moment. Coming back to the surface of the water, he reported that there was a shark lying on the bottom, and he was afraid to stay down. The captain said it was preposterous, and gave him instructions to go down again, and handed him a knife to protect himself with in case he was attacked.

When the diver came up the second time he reported a box, instead of a shark, at the bottom.

The captain shouted to Sanders that he had found the opium, but Sanders was so busy watching his own boat, which was being blown to leeward, that he did not pay much attention to Macauley. The latter fixed a buoy to his trawl, intending to continue his search the next morning, as it had grown too dark to do anything further that night.

With the drifting or blowing of Sanders' boat his trawl pulled Macauley's buoy out of position, how far he could not determine, but when he went to look for it next day it was away from the box. Before he could search further orders were received to return home.

The master was reported to Captain Andrews on Maui, but he considered the tale too fishy to give it much credence. At all events, the opium was not heard of again until portions of it washed up on the Maui beach a few days ago.

### Docked at Boston.

BOSTON, June 27.—After leaking at sea for 26 days, the American bark Edward May, from New York to Honolulu, reached here yesterday. She sprung a leak on June 1 in latitude 33° N. longitude 63° W., which steadily increased until the bark made several inches of water per hour. On June 7 it was decided to put the vessel about and bear away for Boston, where both the vessel and cargo are owned. Upon being surveyed a leak found above the load line in topdecks. Surveyor recommended the vessel careened and three strips of metal removed to repair leak, after receiving repairs she will proceed on her voyage to Honolulu.

### San Francisco Shipping.

The following vessels have arrived in San Francisco from ports on the islands: June 25—Brig W. G. Irwin, Williams, 22 days from Honolulu. June 26—Bark Annie Johnson, Matson, 27 days from Hilo. June 27—British steamer Gaelic, Pearce, 7 days from Honolulu. June 28—Hawaiian bark Andrew Welch, Drew, 23 days from Honolulu. June 29—Schooner Aloha, 24 days from Honolulu; schooner Jennifer Ward, Christiansen, 21 days from Kahului. June 30—Bark Alden Besse, Potter, 35 days from Honolulu. July 1—U. S. S. Charleston, Coffin, 8 days from Honolulu; schooner John G. North, Rasmussen, 21 days from Honolulu.

### From the South Seas.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—The Tropic Bird brings news to the effect that there is great suffering among the inhabitants of the Marquesas Islands, owing to the ravages of a kind of leprosy known to the natives as "Faa." Over a third of the entire population has been stricken down with this affliction, and in consequence business there is practically at a standstill. The sufferers become utterly helpless and die lingering deaths.

### Sea Water Made Palatable.

It is now claimed that sea water can be converted into a pleasant, wholesome and palatable drink by citric acid, which precipitates chloride of sodium. Instead of condensing apparatus for use at sea, a bottle of citric acid should be made a part of every wrecked mariner's outfit.

### Iroquois in a Collision.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The bark Powell which cleared the 21st for Charleston, S. C., was run into by the ship Iroquois of Bath, Maine, from Honolulu for New York, sugar laden. The Iroquois cut her down to the water's edge.

### Looking for Sea Duty.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—One of the most agreeable sea billets is that of Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific sta-

tion, where Admiral Beardslee is on duty. The Admiral's two years' tour of duty on the station will have expired in August, and he has asked for another year's duty in command of the fleet. This is likely to be refused, owing to the large number of officers who are anxious for sea duty, and who are entitled to some such command by virtue of their rank and services ashore. In the list of those who want the place are Commodore J. A. Howell of League Island Navy Yard, and Commodore George Dewey. Howell was formerly in charge of the ordnance shops in this city. Dewey was formerly Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, and is now at the head of the Board of Inspection.

### TRANSATLANTIC RACING.

The Lurcania Breaks the Record for 24 Hours Sailing.

NEW YORK, June 26.—There was much excitement among the passengers on the steamers St. Paul and Lurcania on their inward trips just completed. The Cunarder first sighted the fly of the American line ahead of her at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. It was not until 6:20 o'clock this morning that the mighty Britisher worked her way abreast of the Yankee, and the Lurcania had not left quarantine before the St. Paul was boarded by the health officer. Passengers on the Lurcania were outspoken in praise of the St. Paul and spoke high praise of her performance.

The Lurcania beat her own best record for 24 hours run of 580 knots by rolling off 562 knots from noon yesterday until noon today. The best days of the run was made during the same period and was 540 knots. Her best previous performance was 522 knots, made on May 15. Her average speed this trip was 20.44 knots per hour, as against the 20.82 knots last trip.

### Wreck of the Scottish Dales.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 28.—The British ship Scottish Dales, Captain McCarthy, from Tacoma, April 28th, for Port Pirie, has been totally wrecked near Valtoa. All the crew landed at Suva. The Scottish Dales was a double-decked ship of nearly 2,000 tons register. She sailed from Liverpool and was owned by W. H. Ross & Co.

### WHALING WITH LIVE WIRES

A Captain Who Will Load the Harpoon With 10,000 Volts.

Now is proposed to fit out a whaling vessel with a dynamo and kill whales by a current of electricity sent through the harpoon. The salt had so much faith in his scheme that he has engaged an electrician to build a dynamo that would generate an alternating circuit of 10,000 volts. That dynamo will be rigged up in his ship, and then he will sail away to the north to capture the whale in a fin-de-siecle manner.

Captain Charles W. Herschell, of Halifax, owner and commander of the whaling ship Rosalie, is the man who intends to wipe out the customs and traditions of the whaling industry with a small wire and a large dynamo.

As to the method of application, the captain explained it to a New York writer as follows:

"I am going to place the dynamo on the whaler and not put it in operation until the whaling grounds are reached. On board I will have a big reel of heavily insulated wire.

"The reel will be placed in the smaller boat, in which we go out to meet the whale. We shall have several thousand feet of wire on the reel. One end will be connected with the dynamo. At the other end, which will be in the smaller boat, will be a hard rubber stick about four feet in length. The wire will run through that stick so that it may be handled easily and safely.

"At the end of the stick will be attached a piece of metal twenty-four inches long and one inch in diameter. The point of that needle will be sharp, so as to penetrate the flesh of the whale easily.

"The hard rubber stick and the big needle will be used just as we use the harpoon today. When near the big fish, as near as we can get in the old way, the harpooner will throw the electric barb."

"At the time there will be a current of 10,000 volts running through the wire. When the point of the needle strikes the whale a current connection will be formed with the dynamo and the whale will get the full shock of the high voltage and will be dead in the fraction of a second."—Ex.

### BORN.

WOOD—In Honolulu, July 12, 1896, to the wife of Arthur B. Wood, a son.

### WHARF AND WAVE.

AT DIAMOND HEAD SIGNAL STATION, July 13, 10 p. m.—The weather is cloudy; wind, light N.

The C. A. S. S. Miowers is due here from Vancouver and Victoria on Thursday, July 18.

The ship Tillie E. Starbuck will sail for New York with a full cargo of sugar on or about July 20th.

After taking on coal and discharging what freight she had for this port, the China continued on her trip to San Francisco at 6 p. m.

The American schooner H. C. Wright instead of the barkentine Amelia sailed for Mahukona yesterday morning. The Amelia is still discharging lumber at Allen & Robinson's wharf and when she does sail, will go directly to the Sound.

The Mexican corvette Zaragoza, Miguel Pozo, commander, sailed for Yokohama at about 3 a. m. yesterday. As she was steaming out of the harbor the U. S. S. Adams signalled her by means of the international code, "Wish a pleasant voyage."

The American schooner General McPherson, Carter master, arrived in port early yesterday morning, 23 days from Ensenada in Magdalena Bay, Mexico, with a cargo of guano for Castle & Cooke. Fine weather was experienced throughout the voyage.

### Iroquois in a Collision.

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Powell which cleared the 21st for Charleston, S. C., was run into by the ship Iroquois of Bath, Maine, from Honolulu for New York, sugar laden.

The Iroquois cut her down to the water's edge.

### Looking for Sea Duty.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—One of the most agreeable sea billets is that of Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific sta-

### METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

by the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

| DATE     | BAROM. | THERM. | PRESSURE |       |    |     | WIND | DIRECTION | GUSTS |
|----------|--------|--------|----------|-------|----|-----|------|-----------|-------|
|          |        |        | IN       | MM.   | IN | MM. |      |           |       |
| Sat. 13  | 30.14  | 70.00  | 71       | 28.00 | 60 | 2   | NE   |           |       |
| Sun. 14  | 30.14  | 70.00  | 70       | 28.00 | 60 | 2   | NE   |           |       |
| Mon. 15  | 30.10  | 69.50  | 69       | 28.05 | 60 | 2   | NE   |           |       |
| Tues. 16 | 30.08  | 69.00  | 71       | 28.00 | 60 | 2   | NE   |           |       |
| Wed. 17  | 30.08  | 69.00  | 72       | 28.00 | 64 | 3   | NE   | 2-4       |       |
| Thur. 18 | 30.05  | 69.00  | 72       | 28.00 | 64 | 3   | NE   | 2-4       |       |
| Fri. 19  | 30.02  | 69.00  | 72       | 28.00 | 64 | 3   | NE   | 2-4       |       |
| Sat. 20  | 30.01  | 69.00  | 72       | 28.00 | 64 | 3   | NE   | 2-4       |       |
| Sun. 21  | 30.01  | 69.00  | 72       | 28.00 | 64 | 3   | NE   | 2-4       |       |

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

### TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

| DATE     | A.M.  | P.M.  | TIDE |     |      |      | MOON  | WIND |  |
|----------|-------|-------|------|-----|------|------|-------|------|--|
|          |       |       | AM.  | PM. | IN   | MM.  |       |      |  |
| Mon. 13  | 12.55 | 11.55 | 1.0  | 0.8 | 5.28 | 6.45 | 9.18  |      |  |
| Tues. 14 | 12.56 | 11.55 | 1.0  | 0.8 | 5.28 | 6.45 | 9.33  |      |  |
| Wed. 15  | 12.56 | 11.55 | 1.0  | 0.8 | 5.28 | 6.45 | 9.32  |      |  |
| Thur. 16 | 12.54 | 11.55 | 1.0  | 0.8 | 5.28 | 6.45 | 11.12 |      |  |
| Fri. 17  | 12.54 | 11.55 | 1.2  | 1.0 | 5.28 | 6.45 | 11.33 |      |  |
| Sat. 18  | 12.51 | 11.55 | 1.2  | 1.0 | 5.28 | 6.45 | 11.33 |      |  |
| Sun. 19  | 12.49 | 11.55 | 1.2  | 1.0 | 5.28 | 6.45 | 11.33 |      |  |
| Mon. 20  | 12.49 | 11.55 | 1.2  | 1.0 | 5.28 | 6.45 | 11.33 |      |  |
| Tues. 21 | 12.49 | 11.55 | 1.2  | 1.0 | 5.28 | 6.45 | 11.33 |      |  |
| Wed. 22  | 12.49 | 11.55 | 1.2  | 1.0 | 5.28 | 6.45 | 11.33 |      |  |
| Thur. 23 | 12.49 | 11.55 | 1.2  | 1.0 | 5.28 | 6.45 | 11.33 |      |  |
| Fri. 24  | 12.49 | 11.55 | 1.2  | 1.0 | 5.28 | 6.45 | 11.33 |      |  |
| Sat. 25  | 12.49 | 11.55 | 1.2  | 1.0 | 5.28 | 6.45 | 11.33 |      |  |
| Sun. 26  | 12.49 | 11.55 | 1.2  | 1.0 | 5.28 | 6.45 | 11.33 |      |  |
| Mon. 27  | 12.49 | 11.55 | 1.2  | 1.0 | 5.28 | 6.45 | 11.33 |      |  |
| Tues. 28 | 12.49 | 1     |      |     |      |      |       |      |  |